The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A REBEL PIRATE OFF THE COAST.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

She Captures a Pilot-Boat and Burns Six Other Vessels.

FIRE ISLAND, Friday, Aug. 12.

While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning, it discovered a yawl-boat making for the shore.

Upon coming alongside of the boat, sixteen persons were found on board, who belonged to the pilot boat *James Funk*, of New-York, the brig *Estelle*, the brig *Sarah Boyce*, the brig *Richard*, the bark *Bay State* and the schooner *Atlantic*.

All these vessels had been captured and burned by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, commanded by JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, off the coast, yesterday afternoon.

The sixteen men who were found on the yawl-boat will start for New-York this afternoon.

The Seizure of the James Finch.

MR. JAMES WATSON, of the pilot-boat *Ezra Nye No 2*, which brought in the Italian bark *Teolinda*, reports as follows:

Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, when 60 miles southeast from Sandy Hook, saw a steamer to windward showing the Stars and Stripes; came close under the bark's stern, but did not hail. The pilot-boat *James Finch No* 22 was to windward, and those on board the steamer, seeing her, immediately steered for her, at the same time hauling down the American ensign and running up the Confederate flag; saw her send a boat on board the *James Finch*, and put a crew on board of her, when she soon got under way again, and steamed off east, going in toward Montauk Point the *James Funch* following, Mr. WATSON at the same time saw a schooner about three miles to the windward, with all her sails apparently cut adrift and sinking; supposed the privateer had captured, and scuttled her. Mr. WATSON describes the steamer as small and English built, straight stern, square stern, fore and aft schooner rigged, painted white, (not black,) red bottom, carries a pivot gun forward and another aft, and thinks four breadside guns; is not very fast; had a large number of men on deck. The pilot-boat could apparently outsail her.

The *Jnmes Funch* was built by WEBB & BELL, at Greenpoint, three years ago; is about 130 tons burthen, and is very fast; she was owned by Messrs. MARTIN LYONS, HENRY DEVERE, WM. SMITH, EDWARD FRYER, ALBERT MALCOLM, and ROBERT YATES, pilots; Messrs. SMITH, FRYER and YATES were on board at the time of her capture. The latter pilot has his little son with him.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Rebels Retiring Before Our Advance—Fight Near Martinsburgh—The Main Force Evacuates Martinsburgh—They Carry a Black Flag.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The storm of war may again break forth very soon in the Shenandoah Valley. From all that can be gleaned, the rebels are retiring before our advance, and it is thought they are anxious to effect a safe retreat up the valley, and will not risk an engagement.

There has been some skirmishing, but nothing of importance.

A sharp fight took place yesterday near Martinsburgh, during which JAMES WHITE, a well-known scout, belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, was killed.

It is yet a mooted question whether we will have to fight for the possession of Winchester or not. The prevalent belief is no definite stand will be made there by the rebels. They are reported by our scouts to be pretty well up the Valley, hurrying their trains along.

I have just had a conversation with a gentleman, whose name I withhold for prudential reasons, who has just returned from Martinsburgh and who has been taking observations within the rebel lines, a person who is well-known to every Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and has frequently been of great service to our Generals. I will forward you the pith of his observations and adventures for the past few days.

Yesterday morning the rebels were seen by him to leave Martinsburgh, and take the road leading to Bunker Hill. They left a mere picket-guard in the town, with whom my informant freely mingled.

The following is a correct status of the rebel army of invasion under EARLY: He has four division commanders, namely, RANSOM, of North Carolina; RHODES, of Georgia; GORDON, of Georgia; BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. BRECKINRIDGE does not command a corps, as reported, but only a division, consisting of five thousand men, the largest one in EARLY'S Corps. The total strength of EARLY'S Corps when he left Richmond was 30,000 men, but he entered Maryland with 15,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry. The remainder were all lost through desertions, captures, sickness, &c. The rebel estimate of their own loss north of the Potomac is nearly three thousand men.

Gen. VONEL was commanding the whole of the rebel cavalry during the invasion. Gen. PEGRAM commands "Extra Billy" SMITH'S brigade in RHODES' division; Col. GORDON, of North Carolina, commands a brigade under Gen. RANSOM, and Gen. LEWIS a brigade in the same division. Col. HAYS, of the Fourteenth Louisiana, commands a brigade under RHODES, and Col. BATTLE another.

During the retreat of the rebels from Martinsburgh they were closely followed by my informant. While quietly stealing after them over North Mountain, about two and a half miles from Martinsburgh, he noticed a small party retiring a short distance from him. He hid behind a large tree, and when they were out of sight he advanced and saw floating near him a black flag. The flag was quickly hauled down by him, secured, and is now in possession of the gallant Gen. TYLER. It is about three feet square, has a black ground with a white star in the centre and the word "Winchester" inscribed in black letters within the star. It is thought it belongs to some of the guerrilla bands from Winchester and vicinity, and means they will spare no Union soldier they capture.

My informant states that about thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is almost entirely destroyed, from North Mountain Depot to Kearneyville. Several bridges, including the one over Back Creek, are burned. The cars are now running from Cumberland to Hancock, and through the new State of West Virginia.

The rebels have levied one-fifth of all the bushels of grain, &c., gathered for harvesting and taxes, and whatever is left, if the owners are loyal to the rebels, will be paid for at the rate of $30 per bushel in rebel money.

A rebel order was issued to the invading force soon after they started from Richmond, that any soldier who did not miss more than two roll calls, from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, should be entitled to a bounty of $100.

Gen. TYLER is a bugbear to the rebel sympathizers. He permits no doubtful character to pass in any direction outside his lines without exacting the oath of allegiance from them. Quite a number have been compelled to swallow the bitter pill or stay at home.

It will be seen that Martinsburgh was not entirely evacuated by the rebels yesterday morning, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Congressional Excursion.

BATH, Me., Friday, Aug. 12.

The Congressional Committee left Portland this morning, in the steam-cutter Mahoning, ran along the coast into Sheepscott river, then up the Kennebec to Bath, whence they took an express train to Brunswick, where they remained an hour, at the invitation of President WOODS.

They then returned to Bath, where they were received by Major PUTNAM, who tendered the hospitalities of the city. This evening they are invited to a reception at Columbia Hall.

There are present of the committee, Hon. John Rice, of Maine, Hon. J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire; Hon. James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Hon. William D. Radford, of New-York; Hons. John P. Hale and E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; A. H. Rice and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Justin S. Morrill, and Fred. Woodbridge, of Vermont; J. B. Smithers, of Delaware, New Jersey; Sydney Perham, of Maine; T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, with several other distinguished gentlemen. The party leave Bath in the morning for Rockland.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

An Official Report from Gen. Sherman—Gen. Garrard's Report of his Raid.

The following is the report with which Gen. SHERMAN accompanied Gen LOGAN'S statement of the extent of the rebel loss at Atlanta:

GEN SHERMAN S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, Ga.,
July 25, 1864—8 A. M.

GENERAL: I find it difficult to make prompt report of results, coupled with some data or information, without occasionally making mistakes. MCPHERSON'S sudden death, and LOGAN succeeding to the command as it were in the midst of battle, made some confusion in our extreme left. But it soon recovered and made sad havoc with the enemy, who had practiced one of his favorite games of attacking our left when in motion and before it had time to cover its weak end. After riding over the ground and hearing the varying statements of the actors on that flank, I directed Gen. LOGAN to make me an official report of the actual result, and I herewith inclose it. Though the number of dead rebels seems excessive, I am disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 3,521 killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equaled that number, namely, 3,220. Happening at that point of the line when a flag of truce was sent in to ask permission for each party to bury its dead, I gave Gen. LOGAN authority to permit a temporary truce on that flank *alone*, while our labors and fighting proceeded at all others. I also send you a copy of Gen. GARRARD'S report of the breaking of railroad toward Augusta.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Washington, D. C.

GEN. GARRARD'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DECATUR, Ga., July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General.
Gen. SHERMAN, Commanding Army.

Enlistment of Negroes in Delaware.

PATRIOTIC MESSAGE FROM GOV. CANNON.

The General Assembly of Delaware recently adopted a resolution of inquiry, which provoked the following message from Gov. CANNON:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

The resolution of the General Assembly, passed Aug. 3, 1864, "requests the Governor to furnish to the General Assembly, at his earliest convenience, all the information in his possession in relation to the enlistment of negroes from this State into the military service of the United States. What proportion of them were slaves and what free. Whether such enlistments were made by officers acting under authority of the United States, or by authority of this State. If under authority of the United States, whether it was at the solicitation of the State authorities or any individual of the State; and, also, whether all negroes so enlisted have been accredited to the State and districts where they resided at the time of enlistment."

While I am unable to ascertain how information upon the subject inquired of in the above resolution can possibly aid in deciding whether bounties shall be offered and other necessary measures taken to fill the present quota of this State, yet appreciating the lively interest taken by the General Assembly in enlistments of colored troops in the army of the United States, I take pleasure in communicating all the information in my possession.

The authority by which such enlistments have been made in the State of Delaware will be found in certain orders of the President of the United States, and of the Executive of this State, copies of which are herewith transmitted. These orders had my unqualified approbation. Expressing my own views, it is not within my province to say what are the views of the other authorities of the State upon the subject. The General Assembly has not expressed itself officially in regard to the matter, and I am therefore at a loss to inform you whether the action referred to meets their approbation. I can, however, safely say that the authority was not granted upon their solicitation. While I am not aware that any particular individuals in the State solicited the authority aforesaid, it is not within my recollection that any truly loyal citizen has not approved such authority, or the enlistments made in pursuance thereof, nor have I heard any citizen, whether loyal or disloyal, object to the said colored troops being credited to the quota of troops required of this State.

With reference to the other inquiries contained in the resolution of the General Assembly, to wit: "What proportion of the enlisted negroes were slaves and what free; and also, whether all negroes so enlisted have been accredited to the State and district where they resided at the time of enlistment;" I beg leave to inform the General Assembly that it is not the duty of the Executive, or of any State officer, to keep official records of this character except to faithfully see that the State receives all the credits to which she is properly entitled. This duty has been carefully performed by the Executive, who, at the commencement of this special session of the General Assembly, submitted the account of the State with the United States for troops. This statement is now before the General Assembly and invites their criticism. While I believe that every soldier that ought to be credited to Delaware has been included in the said account, yet if it is within the knowledge of the General Assembly that any whether white or colored troops, have not been so credited, I will take pleasure in immediately securing from the proper department of the General Government any such further credit. I am very sure that had the General Assembly adopted my recommendation, made to them at their adjourned session in January last, and provided proper bounties, many colored persons would have enlisted in this State and been credited to our quota who were attracted to other States by the bounties offered. The unfriendly legislation toward this class of our people, and the refusal to give them bounty, have deprived us of many credits, and now impose a heavier burden upon our white citizens.

For any information respecting the subdivision of the quota of the State or the sub-district to which any persons have been credited, or to the character, personal description or date of muster of any enlisted persons, I beg leave to refer the General Assembly to the Provost-Marshal of this State.

It is not in my power officially to inform the General Assembly how many of the enlisted negroes were free and how many were slaves; nor have I either the right to decide their condition as to freedom or Slavery. Every one of them was presumed to be free at the date of their enlistment, unless it can be shown to a commission, already appointed to determine the question, that at the time of enlistment they were held to service under the law of this State. Their present condition in the army of the Union, whatever it may have been previous to enlistment, is that of freemen. The number of slaves enlisted will be disclosed to the aforesaid commission, and ascertained by them when applications for compensation are made.

I will further add, for the information of the General Assembly, that at the request of the Executive of this State, Messrs. MANAEN GUM, ALBERT CURRY and THOMAS B. COURSEY have been appointed the commission already referred to, to value any slave enlisted by virtue of the aforesaid order. This commission will soon be in session at Georgetown. Upon claim made and title proved before them, every loyal person will receive full and fair compensation. But there is no just reason why persons who have withheld their voice, vote, influence and weight of character from a support of the vital measures which the Government has adopted to preserve its existence and to suppress a wicked rebellion, and who have been in sympathy with traitors in arms against the Government, should receive such compensation.

I would also add, for the information of the General Assembly, that in view of the fact of the near approach of the time to make a draft, immediate action to fill the quota of the State is indispensable. The people of the State, who know that, with proper State aid given in time, they can readily fill the quota and discharge their obligations to the Government, are growing restless at the delay on the part of those, their public servants, who alone have the power to make the necessary provision. It is in view of these facts that I urge upon the General Assembly immediate action in the premises.

WILLIAM CANNON.

Illinois and the Draft.

GOV. YATES' PROCLAMATION.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, in his proclamation regarding the draft and the last call for troops, says:

"I am happy to report that a final settlement of all discrepancies heretofore existing between the State and those of the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington has been made made, and that all the credits claimed by the State have been allowed, and the quotas adjusted upon terms just and equitable to the State and General Government. The quota of the State, under the late call for 500,000 men, dated the 18th of July, 1864, as adjusted by the War Department, is 52,057. Our excess over all calls prior to July 18, 1864, is 34,875, leaving a balance to be raised on the last call of 16,182 men.

The quotas of each town, district or county have not yet been furnished, but will be so furnished, as nearly as possible, by the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State, at an early day. Only thirty days now remain in which troops may be received by volunteering. If, at the expiration of this time, Illinois shall not have raised her quota, the draft will follow. I need not say that, as our State has given so many proofs of her patriotism heretofore, sending to the field almost thirty-six thousand in excess of all calls, she will now complete her proud record by returning to the Government the comparatively small remnant of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two men. While there is nothing discreditable in a draft, it being the usual method pursued by almost all Governments in filling the depleted ranks of their armies, and while it is the most just and impartial method of dividing the burdens of the Government among those who share its blessings equally, and while there is the same field for distinction for the drafted soldier that there is for the volunteer, yet, for the sake of expedition, and as an evidence of the continued zeal and determination of the people of Illinois to crush out the rebellion, I trust that every effort will be made to fill up this last call by volunteering.

Under the recent call, there is no provision made for the formation of new regiments in this State, it being the policy to assign all volunteers, substitutes and drafted men to such of the old regiments as they may select, and for the number of men required to fill our quota, I have decided not to encourage the recruitment of new companies or regiments. This policy should be pursued, first, in justice to the old regiments, to enable them to retain their names and organizations without consolidation; second, in justice to the officers of old regiments and companies, who cannot be promoted until their companies and regiments are full; and third, because of the more rapid improvement and effectiveness of new recruits in veteran regiments, und erexperienced officers.

We have heretofore organized one hundred and sixty-three regiments for all arms of the service, beside several unassigned batteries of artillery, and their fame illumines the history of this war with a chivalric splendor unsurpassed in the annals of nations.

I would urge upon the serious consideration of every patriotic heart that claims a hearthstone in Illinois, to preserve these veteran columns, and send to our veteran officers and old guards every man who may volunteer, or be employed as a substitute, or designated by draft for the service.

Position of our Army.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 10.

The general position of our army before Atlanta, and the location of many of the Kentucky regiments attached to it, cannot fail to be subjects of deep interest to our readers, and from the graphic letters of correspondents and the already written history of the war, we think we have arrived at a pretty correct idea of both. First, as to the position of the army. A few days since it stretched with its right near the Western and Macon Railroad, and curved around the city, across the Atlanta Railroad, between the city and the Chattahoochee River, to near the railroad leading to Decatur, on the east of the place. The line is thus in shape of a crescent on three sides of Atlanta, and its average distance from the city is about two and a half miles. Gen. HOWARD, with the lamented MCPHERSON'S old command, holds the extreme right near the Macon road. Next in the curve comes the Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. PALMER, which, at the railroad leading from the Chattahoochee River to Atlanta, connects with the Twentieth Corps, now commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS; the left of the Twentieth joins the right of the Fourth Corps, now under Gen. STANLEY, which again connects with SCHOFIELD'S Twenty-third Corps, forming the extreme left. The rebels front us in extended lines, occupying an interior arc of the very strongest imaginable works. The belt of belligerent ground between the two mighty armies is very narrow, thickly wooded and hilly. Over and along this narrow belt, the hostile forces charge and surge as the wave of battle rolls to and fro continuously. Skirmishing is going on all the time, so heavily that day after day there is almost one uninterrupted roar of battle. Hundreds of cannon are all the time thundering, and iron missiles of every shape and size are sent screaming, hurtling and bursting across this narrow, torrid zone of war, until the very air seethes with the battle storm. By day there is a ceaseless diapason of artillery, while at night the scene is lighted up with the glare of burning buildings, the baleful light of which is thrown back upon the hills and forest. Our shells and shot frequently go plunging into the city; several houses in the suburbs have been knocked to splinters, and several persons killed. Thus inch by inch SHERMAN is pressing forward, drawing in our fiery crescent upon the city, all the arteries of which are already cut; the Macon Railroad is its only remaining life nerve, and it is threatened and is virtually ours. There will doubtless be more terrible fighting before we capture the city, but this fighting will be soon. At this very moment our army may be again wrapped in the smoke and storm of battle, for when we last heard from it, a brigade of SCHOFIELD'S corps was tearing up the rails and destroying the track of the Georgia railroad leading to Decatur and Augusta, and they were doing their work thoroughly and effectually.

Such is the general position of our army before Atlanta. In the direction of SCHOFIELD'S corps the crash will doubtless fall the heaviest, for it is on the extreme left.

The Rebel Government Works at Atlanta.

From the Nashville Times.

Many of these works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been exclusively engaged in supplying the wants of the rebel Government. They are, in consequence, generally included under the head of Government works. One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by SCHOFIELD & MARKHAM. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for $100,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for the additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed 100 white hands and a like number of negroes. This mill is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates, and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned.

This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimac*, *Arkansas*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone renders Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine-shop, for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by SPILLER & BURR, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by RICHARD PETERS, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon Road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authority.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine-shops and round-house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the naval laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are WINDSHIP'S foundry and machine-shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government. There are, beside the works enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, and also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoes, artillery harness, &c., manufactories.

The Casualties at Peachtree Creek, Geo.

NAMES OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

The following casualties in New-York and New-Jersey Regiments at the battle of Peachtree Creek, Geo., are taken from the official list:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Corp R Rosa, B—killed.
D Allen, D—killed.
Levi Shaver, B—killed.
John Stepper, K—killed.
Geo Van Gilder, C—killed.
Lieut.-Col Allen H Jackson—hand.
Capt Perry E McMasters, K—side.
Jos Spangler, A—hip.
Corp Sam Rolfe, B—foot.
Sergt J McGran, A—missing.
H Newman, A—missing.
Corp Isaac McGran, A—missing.
Louis P Ernst, A—missing.
Peter Carr, B—missing.
William Fuller, B—missing.
John Travis, B—missing.
J L Diches, B—missing.
A Van Vraken, B—missing
Corp C C Smith, D—missing.
W Barkers, D—missing.
C J Donavan, D—missing.
Corp S Chapman, E—missing.
O Sangerdorf, E—missing.

Corp John Shermerhorn, B—head.
D Robinson, B—leg.
Benj F Weaver, C—shoulder
Corp H Creighton, E—ankle
Corp Jas Campbell, G—arm.
Corp Sam Field, H—mouth.
E Fredericks, C—leg.
Sergt E Patterson, I—shou'r
1st Sergt H P Dillon, K—leg
Lt Benj F Sheldon, A—miss.
1st Sergt Wm Howe, F—missing.
Corp C Bakeman, F—missing.
John Halpin, F—missing.
Sergt Geo W Guernsey, G—missing.
Corp D Gilborn, G—missing.
Sam'l Tyrrell, C—missing.
Lewis Moore, C—missing.
William Wayman, C—missing.
Corp Edwin Holmes, K—missing.
John Keller, K—missing.
Truman Treger, K—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Corp M Tiason, B—killed.
1st Lieut and Adjt Wm Clark—gunshot.
Sergt Marshall O Perkins, B—shoulder, severely.
Corp Richard H Kerr, D—foot, severely.

Corp Andrew Holister, E—face, severely.
John Wood, C—head, severely.
Sergt Saml D Woodford, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH NEW-YORK.

1st Lieut Louis Mungle—leg.
Sergt Henry Frobrick, C—neck, severe.
Corp J Gessnir, K—shoulder.

Corp John Smith, H—thigh, slight.
Charles Wilson, H—foot.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK.

Corp James Gould, F—killed.
Corp Foyd Weller, G—killed.
Corp M H Bartlett, H—killed.
Joshua Funn, D—killed.
E Brownyard, H—killed.
John Hlam, H—killed.
First Lieut Adolph Von Brandis, C.
First Sergt H C Hand, A.
First Sergt P Donavan, B.
Theo Weber, C—severe.
Philip Hart, C—slightly.
John Van Dyke, F—severely.
Wm England, H—severely.
C B Clark, H—severely.
L Blood, H—slightly.
W C Blackett, H—slightly.
Jos D Temple, I—severely.
Edwd Walch, I—severely.
Daniel Fisher, K—severely.
Leman Wisner, K—severely
Lieut and Adjt L Case—missing.
Geo Winters, E—missing.
Levi Willitt, E—missing.
John Pilora, G—missing.
Pat Mangin, G—missing.
Simon Roosee, G—missing.

First Sergt Thos Parker, C.
First Sergt Fred Weber, K.
First Sergt James H Moore, E.
Corp Thos Keefe, C.
Corp F Toronsence, F.
Corp John Jones O.
Corp Wm Partridge, C.
Jacob Phylan, B.
Jonathan Harris, B.
Richard Layton, B.
Hugh Burgen, C.
Michael Dailey, C.
Levi Lemans, K—severely.
Sergt Joseph McGovern, C—missing.
Sergt Robert Mapolan, H—missing.
Corp Isaac St Larent, I—missing.
Jacob Hildebrant, B—missing.
Thos Clinton, D—missing.
Martin Gillett, D—missing.
Thos Fendorf, E—missing.
Ebenezer Sober, E—missing
Luther Stanson, E—missing
James Weeks, G—missing.
Geo Brimmer, I—missing.
John McIntosh, I—missing.
Henry Salbury, I—missing.
H W White, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Sergt J J Baker, A—killed.
1st Sergt Eugene Belden, G—killed.
1st Sergt Theo Hageman, I—killed.
William Humphrey, A—killed.
John L Buck, F—killed.
John H King, D—killed.
And'w Williams, C—killed.
Chas Coney, H—killed.
Corp John C Travis, A—severely.
Corp Albert Hughes, F—slightly.
Selden Stiles, A—severely.
Brooks J Bayless, F—severely.
Joel D Brown, F—slightly.
Myron Leonard, D—slightly.
Peter Sealy, I—slightly.
Abraham Coursen, H—severely.

Capt Sam B Wheelock, A A A G—slightly.
Sergt C Neff, A—slightly.
1st Sergt Chas H Williams, B—severely.
1st Sergt Harper Andrews, B—slightly.
1st Sergt Robert Evelyn, H—severely.
1st Sergt Philip H Palmer, E—slightly.
Geo Hinman, F—severely.
Philo Kelsey, E—severely.
Marvin V Williams, K—slightly.
Edward Chapman, K—slightly.
Franklin Hutchinson, G—severely.
Leroy M Parsons, B—slightly.
Sergt Wells Daniels, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Corp Nathaniel Bennett, C—missing.
Lt Col Chas H Randall—killed.
Capt David J Lindsay, I—killed.
Sergt Timothy McCarthy, C—killed.
Sergt Willard H Spear, H—killed.
Jas M Ward, G—killed.
Robt Tilford, H—killed.
Robt Goodfellow, I—killed.
Thos Brown, I—killed.
1st Lieut Alex McKinstry, I—slightly.
1st Segt D W Billings, A—severely.
1st Sergt J H Brown, E—severely.
Color Sergt Wm H H Crozier, G—severely.
Corp G Martell, D—slightly.
James B Hunt, G—slightly.
Augustus J W Jones, G—severely.
Elias Van Wonner, H—severely.
Michael Murray, I—severely—since reported dead.
Wm Moon, I—severely
John Rowland, K—severely.
Alex Burgdoff, K—severely.
Dennis Martin, K—slightly.

Corp Jacob Grub, B—killed.
Corp Wm Tisdale, E—killed.
Corp Seymour R Lewis, F—killed.
Corp Thos Chase, I—killed.
Jas Lanaghan, C—killed.
Alvin Haynes, D—killed.
John Hart, E—killed.
Wm Orr, E—killed.
Jacob Nudler, F—killed.
Corp J Whaling, F—seve'ly.
L Newman, A—severely.
J McDonald, C—severely.
James Foley, C—severely (since died.)
James Drum, C—slightly.
Henry Crouse, D—severely.
David Haynes, D—severely.
Ed E Burnett, D—severely.
F A Bennett, E—severely.
Paul Pilkey, F—slightly.
Wm Pritchard, F—severely.
Frank Wilcox, F—severely.
1st Sergt John F Wheeler, D—missing.
James Rodgers, A—missing.
Joseph Hill, B—missing.
Joseph Kelly, D—missing.
Homer H Reed, F—missing.
Henry Rodgers, H—missing
Michael Rhone, I—missing.
Andrew J Craft, K—missing
Chas McQueen, K—missing.
James Wilson, K—missing.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

Isaac Knight, A—killed.
Hugh Shields, H—killed.
Philip Flood, G—killed.
Benj Wilson, E—killed.
Ezra Conklin, F—killed.
Corp M Brann, I—killed.
Corp A McGill, D—killed.
John Voorhees, D—killed.
James McConley, B—killed.
B Cunningham, B—killed.
Thomas Williams, I—killed.
Fred Ehret, I—killed.
Patrick Traverse, K—killed.
Wm Thompson, K—killed.
Charles Mangold, A—face.
Sergt Joseph Crane, H—leg.
Charles Wright, H—head.
Corp Robert McDonald, C—thigh.
George W Riker, B—thigh.
Andrew Layden, K—face.
James Fortune, E—leg.
Abraham Zackenbush, F—arm.
James H Losey, B—knee.
Philip F Redding, I—face.
Luke Crogan, C—foot.
1st Lieut Nicholas Aspen, K—missing.

John Long, K—killed.
W F Greene, K—killed.
1st Lieut Wm Wilson, Jr, E—leg.
2d Lieut Frank Childs, I—neck.
1st Sergt Theo Reed, D—side.
Corp John M Bowne, D—arm.
Anthony Augur, D—hand.
Corp James Corcoran, D—ankle.
Sergt I Yeomans, A—hand.
1st Lieut Geo M Harris, A—missing.
2d Lieut Chas Downs, D—missing.
2d Lieut James Warner, B—missing.
Corp M Netzer, G—hand.
1st Sergt Thos Duncan, K—missing.
Edward B Arnold, D—missing.
Patrick Carroll, D—missing.
George Pershaw, D—missing.
Martin Van Buren, D—missing.

P Winkler, D—missing.
C H Williamson, D—miss'g.
M Miller, C—missing.
David Wolt, A—missing.
Corp T H Eaton, H—miss'g.
N C Bailing, H—missing.
1st Sergt O F Bucker, G—missing.
Corp P Burns, G—missing.
Matthew Kelly, K—missing.
Garret De Mort, E—missing.
James Lathrop, E—missing
Thos Riley, F—missing.
Patrick Smith, F—missing.
Robt Harrison, B—missing.
James McMahen, B—miss'g.

Philip Hilger, G—missing.
John Biggins, G—missing.
Sgt J Simpson, K—missing.
Sergt Theo Cadmus, K—missing, wounded.
Corp P Ray, K—missing.
Corp J Morrissay—missing.
James Booth, K—missing.
Thos Kenny, K—missing.
Henry McDonald, B—miss'g
Alex Sloan, B—missing.
Henry Collins, B—missing.
George Granen, B—missing.
Seargt David Russell, I—missing.
—— Amys, I—missing.

DIVISION ARTILLERY.

Sergt Jas O'Connor, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Corp Jas Lynch, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Sergt W H H Garrett, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Sergt Ernst Vollmer, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Sergt Jas Warn, 13th N Y Battery—severe.

Jas Clark, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Mich Dougherty, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
—— Knapt, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Joseph Morris, 13th N Y Battery—slight.
Jacob Steele, 13th N Y Battery—severe.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMAND,	Killed.		Wounded.				Miss'g		Ag
			Slight.		Severe.				
	C.O.	E.M	C.O.	E.M	C.O.	E.M	C O	E M	
Division Staff...	1								1
1st Brigade......	2	9	1	11	4	36		11	74
2d Brigade......		26	3	51	6		6	62	154
3d Brigade......	3	40	5	38	6	76	4	62	233
Division Art....		3		4		7			14
Total........:	6	78	9	118	16	104	10	135	476

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the failure of the late assault on Petersburgh, continued its sessions on Wednesday. Gen. BURNSIDE was present and examined, and gave his version of the affair. Gen. MEADE, it is known, had been examined on the Monday previous. Gen. BURNSIDE claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that Gen. MEADE insists that BURNSIDE did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th until next morning. During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by Gen. MEADE to Gen. BURNSIDE. The claim of the latter that Gen. MEADE having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed Gen. MEADE would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed. The universal sentiment of the army, outside of the Ninth Corps, affirms the verdict passed by the TIMES military correspondent in his letter of the 3d inst.

QUIET IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH.

All continues quiet in our lines in front of Petersburgh.

NOTHING FROM MOBILE.

No official intelligence has been received from Mobile to-day.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES.

During the past few days numerous counterfeit postal currency notes have been excluded at the office of United States Treasurer SPINNER. These notes are so well executed as completely to defy detection. Their counterfeit origin is vouched for by Chief Detective BAKER, while, on the other hand, many of the department officers, among them Gen. SPINNER himself, unite in pronouncing them genuine.

DEFICIENCY OF HORSEFLESH.

The cavalry corps is suffering much from the deficiency in horse-flesh. It would take seven thousand animals to remount those who have either no horses at all or such as are broken down.

THE HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington is now in the midst of the heated term. The range of the thermometer during the past week has been unusually high. To-day at noon it stood at 94 in the shade and 116 in the sun.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury to-day, amounted to $761,800.

The Loss of the Propeller Racine.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 12.

The propeller *Racine*, owned by the Western Transportation Company, bound for Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday, about 18 miles from Dealtown, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Ten of the crew were lost in the rush for the small boats. The propeller *Avon* towed the burning steamer to land, about eight miles from Randean, C. W., where she was scuttled and sunk. She burned to the water's line. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. She was insured in the Columbia Insurance Company of New-York for $25,000. The *Avon* took the surviving passengers and crew to Port Stanley.

From St. Louis—Attack on Sadina.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 12.

Sadina, on the Cumberland River, twelve miles above Smithland, was attacked by 200 rebel cavalry Sunday morning. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded.

One thousand guerrillas are reported to be in Union County, Ky., under Col. JOHNSON, also a large number in the western part of the State, near the Tennessee line. Gen. PAYNE has gone down there to clear them out.

Arrest of Congressman Hall.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Mexico, Missouri, says Congressman HALL was arrested there on Wednesday, for using the following language at the railroad depot:

"I hold President LINCOLN to be as much an enemy to this Government as JEFF. DAVIS."

HALL arrived here under guard this evening.

Return of the Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug 12.

The Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment "Fire Zouaves," Col. BAXTER, arrived this afternoon from the seat of war, and were received by the entire Fire Department, which made a splendid display, and escorted them through the principal streets. They were enthusiastically cheered along the route by an immense concourse of spectators.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch from Havre de Grace says: Nine freight cars, owing to the neglect of the brakesman to put on the brakes, ran overboard to-day from the steamer *Maryland* to-day at Perryville. One soldier was drowned. There will be no detention of passenger trains.

Fires.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

A fire in Northampton, Mass., this morning, destroyed DAMON'S grist mill and sawmill. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

The loss by the fire in East Boston last night, which was reported to be above $100,000, will not exceed $40,000.

Tax on Cotton and Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 12.

Gen. PAYNE has levied a tax of $125 on each bale of cotton and 25 per cent. ad valorem on each hogshead of tobacco of disloyal men, for the benefit of the families of robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected that this tax will yield $300,000 in six months.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

OUR VICTORY BELOW MOBILE.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

A Monitor Sunk by a Torpedo.

AN EXPEDITION UP GRAND LAKE.

Destruction of an Immense Amount of Property.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED.

The steamer *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans Aug. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. By her we receive a brief but satisfactory confirmation of the great success achieved at Mobile by Admiral FARRAGUT. It comes in the shape of a telegram from Gen. BANKS to Mrs. BANKS, who was a passenger on the *Evening Star*. The dispatch was put on board the *Evening Star* as she was passing the station at quarantine below New-Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The following dispatch has just been received:

FORT PIKE, Aug. 6.

Steamer *Clyde* passed here this morning from the fleet. She reports that fourteen gunboats and three monitors passed the forts at Mobile yesterday at 8 A. M. One monitor was blown up opposite the forts by a torpedo. The rebel ram *Tennessee* was captured. Her Captain, BUCHANAN, lost a leg in the fight.

This gives us possession.

I have no other particulars.

N. P. BANKS,
Maj.-Gen.-Commanding.

Among the passengers by the *Evening Star*, as we have intimated, are Mrs. Gen. BANKS and family.

Our gunboats made an expedition up Grand Lake on the 26th, and destroyed a large number of flat-boats, just completed by the rebels, and several in course of construction. They also captured several small arms and accoutrements, left by the rebel skedaddling cavalrymen.

On the 28th the same gunboats destroyed two sawmills, captured two boat-loads of valuable lumber, and returned to Berwick Bay.

On the 29th a party of Gen. ULLMAN'S scouts had a fight with some rebels near Morganzia, resulting in the flight of the rebels, leaving a rebel Captain and several men dead, and a number wounded, beside several prisoners in our hands.

Gen. CANBY issued important new trading regulations on the 2d inst., by which no trading boats are allowed below Cairo, no commercial intercourse beyond the national lines, and trade stores restricted to permanent military posts.

Gen. BANKS issued an order on the 2d enlisting all able bodied colored men in the department, between 18 and 40 years of age, the same to be put in existing colored regiments.

Six steam transports from Brasos Santiago arrived at New-Orleans on the 5th, probably laden with troops withdrawn from Texas.

Cotton active at $1 65@$1 67½ for Middling. Flour advanced to $16 per barrel for choice. Sugar dull. Molasses steady.

Col. APPLETON, of the Eighty-first Colored Infantry, formerly of the Twelfth Maine, has resigned.

It is reported that the steamer *Rob Roy*, with 1,000 bales of cotton, was captured and burned in Ouchita River, by Texan guerrillas.

An order was issued by Gen. CANBY, on the 30th of July, enrolling all citizens in the militia; expelling all families of rebel soldiers; all persons liable to rebel conscription to be kept within our lines; all foreigners claiming to be neutrals to be enlisted as policemen.

GENERAL NEWS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—1 All orders heretofore issued under the authority of Article 56 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, concerning trade and intercourse with, and in, the States declared in insurrection, giving force and effect to certain articles in said regulations, are hereby revoked, and all trade and intercourse for commercial or private purposes is forbidden, except that refugees from insurrectionary districts, who furnish satisfactory evidence of good faith, will be allowed to bring *with them their own property*, without being exposed to the penalties prescribed by the law regulating trade and intercourse.

2. Beyond the National and within the rebel lines of occupation, there can be no intercourse, not exclusively military in its character, and the National lines are determined by the circumstances of actual *military occupation*, that is, the picket lines of the army, or the cover given by the guns of the Navy, and no passes or permits to go beyond, or come within, those lines, (except for public purposes,) will be given, except in the cases provided for in Paragraph 7, General Orders No. 31, and none will be respected that do not emanate *directly* from the Commander of this Division, the Commanders of Departments, and, east of the Mississippi, from the Commanders of the District of West Tennessee and Vicksburgh, or from superior authority.

3. The designation of trade and supply districts are conditional, and will be modified and determined by the circumstances of actual occupation. Any change in the lines, requiring a change of districts, will be reported by the proper Military Commander to the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, but no extension of districts will be authorized until the occupation of the country has been secured, and then only after the approval of the Department Commander. Article 9 and 10, Trade Regulations.)

4. Trade-stores will, as far as possible, be restricted to permanent military posts, but Commanders of Departments are authorized to make such exceptions as may be required by considerations of policy and humanity, limiting these exceptions to points that are so far within our lines as not to be exposed to the danger of rebel incursions. All other trade-stores will at once be discontinued, and the owners be required to remove their property to points that may be designated by the Commander of the District. In all cases, the number of stores, and the amount of sales, will be limited to the necessities of the inhabitants living within the lines of actual occupation.

5. Hereafter no trade-stores will be established, except upon the request of the Commander of a Department, or, east of the Mississippi, of the Commanding Generals of West Tennessee and Vicksburgh, based upon considerations of public policy and expediency. (Art. 13 of Trade Regulations.)

6. No trading boats will be allowed on the Mississippi below Cairo on any of its tributaries or outlets, or other inland waters within the limits of this command. Boats that have heretofore been licensed will be allowed to return to the place of clearance, but without landing or trading; and, for any violation of this order, will be held to be in the service of the enemy, and coming under the proviso to the 1st section of the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1864.

7. Passes for individuals, or permits for supplies, to pass the National lines, (except for the public service,) are in violation of law, and, whenever, through such agencies, information is communicated, or supplies conveyed to the enemy, the officer or agent who grants such passes or permits brings themselves within the provisions of the 56th and 57th articles of war.

8. No supplies, except for the use of the army or

navy, will be allowed to go into any district, the occupation of which is only temporary, nor will any person not connected with the army and necessary to its service be allowed to accompany any force moving by land or by water.

9. The transportation of the army, connected with such expedition, will not be used for the transfer of any of the products of insurrectionary districts on private account, and any such property found on any vessel, vehicle, or other means of transportation, will be seized, and (except as provided in the third section of the order of the War Department, of March 31, 1863) turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with law. Officers and soldiers of the army are prohibited by law from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing, in the products of insurrectionary districts, or in seized, captured, or abandoned property, and this prohibition is extended to all persons serving, or connected, directly or indirectly, with the army, within the limits of this command.

10. Seized, captured or abandoned property, that may come into the possession of the army, with the exception made in the proviso to the first section of the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, must at once be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. With questions of title, remission of penalties, forfeitures, etc., officers of the army have nothing to do, and all reclamations of that character must be addressed to the Treasury Agents for the action of the head of that department.

2. Plantation and family supplies, except in special cases, will be landed at points on the river where they will be under the supervision and protection of troops or of gunboats. In the special cases above referred to, the permit must be approved by the military commander of the district in which they are to be used, and that approval will not be given unless he is satisfied that the supplies are to be used in good faith, at points within our lines, and that the vessels and supplies will not be exposed to the danger of capture by the rebels.

The attention of all officers is specially called to the orders of the War Department of March 31, 1863, (General Orders No. 88,) and to the following:

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1864.

LVIII. In accordance with the recommendation of the Lieut.-General, transmitted to this Department by the Secretary of War, under date of 6th instant, "All trade in arms and munitions of war in Kentucky and on the Mississippi River below Cairo" is hereby prohibited; and all officers of the Treasury Department are enjoined to aid in carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. A. A. General.

RECRUITING OF COLORED TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1864. }

GENERAL [ORDERS, No. 106.—In pursuance of Par. II, General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, all able-bodied men of color, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, will be enlisted for the military service of the United States, under the direction of the Superintendent of Recruiting Service for United States Colored Troops.

The several Parish Provost-Marshals will be furnished by the Superintendent of negro labor with lists of the employers and the number of men to be taken from each, taking as a basis the registers on file at this office. The above Provost-Marshals will cause the men thus designated to be produced at their respective offices, at such time as may be hereafter indicated, and will deliver them to the properly authorized recruiting officers, to be forwarded, under proper escort, to the recruiting rendezvous at New-Orleans.

Recruits thus obtained and accepted by examining Surgeons will be assigned to regiments retained under the order above cited. Rejected recruits will be furnished with certificates of exemption and returned to their employers. In all cases where planters have failed to comply with Par. VII., General Orders No. 33, (current series) all able-bodied men of color in their employ will be taken by the Parish Provost-Marshals and forwarded to the recruiting rendezvous for examination.

In order that mechanics whose services are indispensable to their employers may be retained, one-fifth of the men liable to conscription under this order will be exempted, it being left to the discretion of the Provost-Marshal and the employer which of them to exempt.

If consistent with the interests of the Government and the defence of the Department of the Gulf, at the time the crops now under cultivation become ready for harvesting, the laborers taken from the various plantations under this order will be temporarily returned. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

THE CAPTURE OF EAGLE PASS.

LOYAL TEXANS SEIZE THE PLACE BUT ARE UNABLE TO HOLD IT.

We have received the Brownsville *Journal* of July 20, containing the following interesting account of the attack on the rebel garrison at Eagle Pass, which occurred on the 28th of June:

"It appears that on Sunday afternoon on the 18th ult., this party of forty-one Texans and some Arkansas refugees, armed with double-barreled guns and revolvers, rode down the Rio Grande on the Texas side, camped within four miles of Eagle Pass on the river, and hoisted the United States flag. Finding that the rebel garrison, consisting of Capt. WARE's company, numbering 85 men, did not come out and attack them, in the evening Capt. LEE, commanding the party, sent down a squad of 12 men to attack their pickets. The pickets were fired on and retreated, but the garrison did not come out.

Just before day the next morning Capt. LEE with his forty men rode down near the barracks where the rebels were, and found that the report of a scout they had sent in advance was correct; that the horses of the garrison were tied to the outside of the fence around the barracks, and the men were sleeping on their arms inside the fence. Having dismounted, they charged as soon as the sentinel on guard fired, and as the rebels went into the barracks they took position against the walls of the building. Whenever the rebels would thrust out their rifles from a door or window, they would thrust in their double-barreled guns, charged with buckshot, and return the fire.

Thus the rebels got no shelter from the building which they did not get to an equal extent, and they had the advantage of using buck-shot against men in a house. After fighting a little over an hour, the garrison (with the exception of a few men who, at the first outset, ran off to the Custom-house, and of Capt. WARE, who, at the first fire, got off through the darkness into a ravine and escaped into the chapparral,) surrendered, were disarmed, and were suffered to go at large on a sort of parole. On entering the barracks the attacking party found four killed outright, and twelve more lying on the floor too badly wounded to rise, besides a number of others more or less wounded with buck-shot.

Capt. LEE's party next proceeded to attack the Custom-house, which, after a short resistance, surrendered also.

During the fight, the rebel cotton which covered about ten acres, was fired three different times, but the fire was promptly put out by Mexican women, who were paid by the rebels in Piedras Negras to do so, as it was known that Texans would not shoot women.

The rebels in Piedras Negras, across the river, were also occupied throughout the fight in hiring men at $10 per hour in specie, to go over and protect the cotton, and by the time the Custom-house was taken, had got above 100 armed men into Eagle Pass.

Seeing that they were outnumbered, though they had captured the garrison, Capt. LEE's party broke all the rebel guns they did not want, and rode off up the river, taking with them sixty horses, with the saddles, bridles, etc., and all of the revolvers and ammunition they found, together with four citizens as prisoners. The coin in the Custom-house was put across to Piedras Negras by the rebels during the attack on the barracks. No attempt was made by Capt. LEE's party to injure or carry off private property, and the prisoners carried off were persons who had made themselves especially obnoxious as persecutors of loyal men.

Capt. LEE had two wounded, and two horses and a mule killed; while the rebels had four killed on the spot, twelve severely, if not mortally, wounded, and thirty more, according to the report of the physician sent over from Piedras Negras to attend to them, that had lead in them, making a total of forty killed and wounded of the eighty-five that constituted the rebel garrison. It was stated that fifteen of the rebel horses were killed.

Capt. LEE's party went up the river, as we have stated, were reinforced by other loyal Texans from the mountains, and a few days after captured a freighted rebel train on its way from Eagle Pass to San Antonio. They are said still to be in the country, and are being reinforced daily. They avow that it is their fixed resolution to fight their way back to their homes.

Has there been a more gallant exploit performed during the war?

We hear that there has been a fight at San Antonio, Texas, between the loyal and rebel citizens, in which the loyal citizens whipped the rebels, but were afterward suppressed and dispersed by a rebel military force. We look with anxiety for the particulars.

As the State of Texas has made it a criminal offence for any one to interfere with the exportation of cotton, and KIRBY SMITH has prohibited the exportation of cotton altogether, matters seem to be coming to a crisis in Texas.

The cotton will continue to go out. KIRBY SMITH's officers are interested in disobeying the order, and are too near Mexico to be either forced to obey, or to be called to account for disobedience.

As matters stand, the rebel Colonel FORD has to guard all the shallow places and ferries on the Rio Grande near his command, ostensibly to keep back refugees, but in reality to keep his own men from deserting, and is liable to be attacked by the loyal men organized in the mountains above him; and a squadron of cavalry, accompanied by a section of light artillery, could go without let or hindrance from Brownsville, or any point west of Galveston on the coast of San Antonio.

If the cotton were all out a counter revolution against JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co., would occur in less than a month.

A RAID UP GRAND LAKE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 1.

For the following interesting account of two gunboat raids up Grand Lake, near New-Iberia, we are indebted to Capt. ALBERT STEARNS, Quartermaster, stationed at Brashear City. He thinks the trips saved the Brashear City garrison from being cut off from communication with New-Orleans by the rebels.

Lieut. S. B. WASHBURN, commanding our naval forces in Berwick's Bay, having obtained information some days since that the rebels were building a fleet of large flatboats in the vicinity of Lac Fausse Pointe, near the upper end of Grand Lake, and about five miles from New-Iberia, directed Acting-Master L. S. FICKETT, commanding the gunboat *Glyde* No. 43, to proceed to that point and destroy all boats found there. Accordingly, on the 26th ult., the *Glyde* started from Berwick's Bay.

Reaching the Point about 10 A. M., and upon rounding a point of woodland, we came in full view of a large working party, supported by a squad of cavalry. The guns immediately sent two 32 pound shell into their midst, causing a general stampede of the workmen into the woods, and the cavalry men to mount their horses and gallop off, without stopping to pick up arms or anything else. After shelling them until out of range, an armed boat's crew was sent on shore—they found a quantity of arms, accoutrements, tools, two large flats nearly completed, and several already finished, enough in all to carry five or six hundred men. These were all burned or cut to pieces.

Information was also obtained that there were two large saw mills but a short distance up the lake, both in good running order; but these were left for another expedition, which the same gunboat made on the 28th ult., taking along the steamer *A. G. Brown*, to load with lumber in case any was found. Upon this trip a rebel picket was found at the same point as before. This time they were more wide awake, and escaped; but not until four shells were planted in close proximity to them from the bow guns of the *Glyde*, who, after paying them this compliment, went further up the lake. We found both mills, burned them to the ground, loaded the *Glyde* and the *A. G. Brown* with valuable lumber found there, and returned to Berwick's Bay, capturing on the return trip a skiff containing two returned rebel soldiers, who were coming from Mobile to join their regiments at Alexandria. The property destroyed was doubtless worth $40,000, and it will be very difficult for the rebels to replenish either their lumber or flats. If they contemplated making a raid they will now be obliged to defer it.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 2.

We yesterday had the pleasure of conversing for an hour with a gentleman who left Petersburgh on the 4th of July, and had just arrived within the Federal lines. He is familiar with all the Louisiana troops in the Confederate service. He says they are much reduced. Of the first company Washington Artillery not more than ten men are left. The places made vacant by those who have fallen or been disabled are filled by conscripts and volunteers from every section. And the command no longer maintains its chivalric standing. He is unable to give the names of many from this locality who have been killed or wounded. Gen. HARRY HAYS and Gen. STAFFORD were both wounded, the latter severely, in the Wilderness. Capt. OWEN and Lieut. JOHN M. GALBRAITH, of the Washington Artillery, were both wounded in the fight at Drewry's Bluff. Lieut. GAILBRAITH was mortally wounded. This gentleman says the Federal and rebel intrenchments are not more than two hundred yards apart, and that nearly the entire rebel force is at Petersburgh, and under the command of LEE, whom he saw about the 1st of July.

Petersburgh must carry Richmond with it. He passed through Atlanta on the 9th, and found that city in a turmoil. All the citizens were leaving and the military expected orders to evacuate. He says Mobile is in a state of alarm, the citizens anticipating an attack, and all the troops but a few guards being withdrawn.

A SKIRMISH NEAR MORGANZA.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 2.

We learn that on Friday last a lively skirmish took place in the neighborhood of Morganza, resulting in the repulse of the rebels and a loss to them of several killed, wounded and prisoners.

It appears that a party of guerrillas had assembled under the command of a Captain, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph.

A scouting party of Union soldiers discovered them, and a fight was the consequence.

The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their Captain and several men, who were killed, together with a number wounded.

The Union loss was slight.

FROM ATLANTA.

From the True Delta, Aug. 3.

We have private information, the source of which it would be manifestly improper for us to make public, that Col. SCOTT, (JACK SCOTT, of the 900,) commanding the Confederate troops at Clinton, in this State, has received a dispatch announcing the fact that BEAUREGARD had been dispatched from Richmond with 20,000 men, to the relief of Atlanta.

This will place him in command of that city, as it seems that HOOD is only a general *pro tem.*

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Capture of Victoria by Cortinas—Preparations to Attack Tampico.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Aug. 4.

Gov. CORTINAS has occupied the City of Victoria, which had been previously taken by the French under Col. DUPIN. This officer left Tampico some six weeks since with about 500 men and marched into Tula; Gov. CORTINAS made a quick march to the central part of the State, which was mostly held by DUPIN, who, on the approach of the Mexican forces, fled.

Gen. CORTINAS is preparing to attack the port of Tampico. He has quite a respectable force, beside 1,500 good infantry left at Matamoras under the Acting Governor, brother to Gen. CORTINAS.

Affairs in Northern Mexico—Movements of Juarez.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug 4.

We had the honor of a call this morning from Gen. F. F. MILLEN, formerly of the Mexican army, who has lately arrived from the land of the cactus.

Gen. MILLEN left the capital city on the day before the arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and saw the preparations made to receive him. There was much enthusiasm among the higher classes and old adherents of the Church party, but the Republicans remained unmoved in their adhesion to their former principles.

Gen. MILLEN made his journey through Northern Mexico to Monterey, the present capital of the Republic, where he found that honest patriot, BENITO JUAREZ, steadily endeavoring to keep together the somewhat discordant material of his military and civil councils. The death of COMONFORT was a great loss to the Republican party, for there is no General in the country whose shoulders are capable of wearing his mantle.

There is a force of some 2,500 men in Monterey, nearly all infantry. There is no hostile force menacing that city, but Col. QUIROGA, at the head of 300 cavalry, in the interest of VIDAURRI, had possession of the country near Piedras Negras, toward Monterey, cutting off communications and supplies, and had threatened to attack the latter city, expecting reinforcements to enable him to do so.

In Tamaulipas there was some disturbance, partly from a large party of Americans said to be robbing in the interior of the State, and partly from an advance by the French on Cindad Victoria, capital of the State, where Cortina then was awaiting their attach. On the Rio Grande, beyond the rumored skirmishes, all was quiet.

It was also said that the French had taken possession of the city of Durango. There had been some civil commotion in Chihuahua, and the Governor of Durango had gone to Chihuahua with all his forces, under orders from the General Government, to suppress the disturbance; and in the meantime the French had slipped into his own city. The difficulty in Chihuahua was between rivals, both of whom claimed to be Juristas.

Triumphs of the Republicans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 2.

We have received *La Bandera Nacional*, of Matamoros, edited by Hon. J. RIVERA Y RIO, Member of Congress of the Republic, of the 16th and 20th ult., which records the following triumphs for the Republican cause:

The force of Col. MERIDA was attacked in Tutotepec by the Imperialists, who repulsed them repeatedly, and finally dispersed them.

A marvelous feat was performed by Capt. FELICIANO MENDOZA, on the road to Tulancingo, where he awaited, in ambush, the approach of a column of the enemy coming out of that city. At a given sign he fell upon them with sixteen braves, firing upon them with such effect that he put them to flight. They left on the ground one hundred and fifteen percussion rifles, besides many others, seventy-three horses, fifty-six killed and twenty-six prisoners and all their powder and plunder. The Captain had only four killed and six wounded. The gallant Captain fell in the affray.

At the hacienda of San José the military commander of the district of Huejutla dispersed a force of the enemy, killing several and taking many prisoners.

Gen. CORTINA, on the 15th ult., issued an address to his brigade, at Ciudad Victoria, in which he announces that Col. DUPIN had retreated back to Tampico. He proposes to lead the brigade, in a few days, against Tampico, promising them assistance from the Huasteca.

The *Bandera* had just received papers from this city to the 13th. It doubts the correctness of the news thereby, that Acapulco was in the possession of the French, as this was not otherwise known at Matamoras.

The Rebel Agents.

Speaking of the movements of the Confederate agents in Mexico, the Brownsville *Journal* says:

"Besides, who have done and are doing more to break down the rebellion than they? Have they not been, are they not now, and will they not continue to be so long as they can, engaged in speculating and peculating, in getting their funds beyond seas, and in doing all that mortal men could do and still keep up appearances, to wreck and spoliate the great repudiator's attempt at a Government? Such being the case, we regard them with an eye of kind indulgence, and though we condemn their morals, will do them the justice to acquit them of doing so much damage to the United States as they are doing to the so-called Confederate States."

The Currency Question—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ventured in my last the unpatriotic assertion that the new Government loan would not sell in sufficient sums for the wants of the Treasury.

In the returns of the public debt for the week ending 2d inst., I find:

Increase of the public debt	$21,968,605
Decrease of the temporary loan	6,407,194
Increase of certificates of indebtedness	6,508,106
Increase of U. S. Notes in payment of temporary loan	2,000,000
Increase of unpaid requisitions	11,356,000

Meantime the sale of the new loan is reported at $4,875,650, but as it may be said that the sale of the latter had just begun, I will allow for the amount of a week's sales $7,000,000.

Thus the "debt bearing no interest," including unpaid requisitions, which must be paid either in notes or certificates, increased $14,851,984, being less than half covered by the sale of the new loan; while *besides this* six millions and a half of certificates were issued, thus swelling the amount of the latter, and tending to widen the difference in their favor against the new loan.

But the mischief of the certificates lies in this: I believe the Government reserves the right to pay requisitions either in money or certificates at *par*, and thus a seller to the Government must charge price enough to cover not only depreciation of currency, but a further amount of five per cent. or more to cover the discount on certificates (if he is paid in them) from which he must realize that currency.

Be it observed that the Treasury is still liable for more than fifty millions of temporary loan, and that the pay of the army is largely in arrear, for all of which money must be had; that is, the Treasury is weak and dependent, when it should be strong and well fortified, with all claims promptly settled and a reserve of notes sufficient to meet any sudden demand.

Let us glance now at a few of the facts about us. And here I will again observe that nothing would induce me to touch upon them, did I not believe that there is a remedy in the simplest principles of practical finance, which need only nerve and courage in their application. Many people believe that the rise in prices is in great part owing to speculation and the excessive demand of the war upon labor, &c. I will take iron as an article much affected by Government demand, the price of labor, of coal, &c. An extensive iron-dealer has just quoted to me his sales at $71 50 a ton, while he is still prepared to contract for it at $28 in gold. The gold price is 25 per cent. higher than before the war, but the currency price is still fully up to the present rate of gold.

The retail price of coal in this City is now $16. It was $6 in 1860-'61, but its present gold price, from the causes above stated, would probably be as much as $8, and the best dealers express a fear that its currency price will reach $20 by next Winter.

Thus far, by the blessing of God, and from the abundant harvests of Europe, the price of flour has not risen in proportion. But if, as seems by no means improbable, the coming harvest in Europe should fall short, or a war there should create an extra demand, with the present rate of exchange stimulating efforts, flour may reach $15 and $20 a barrel, and even more. What is then to become of the poor, who are living upon fixed or no incomes, upon the scanty pension of the widow, or the allotment of the soldiers' pay in currency.

But enough of this. There is no need of expressing the thoughts of every prudent man. You and I, Messrs. Editors, believe that the only hope for the salvation of the Union and the country, and with it the liberty and progress of mankind, lies in the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN next Fall. And though we have no doubt that this noble and devoted people will prove equal to the occasion, its magnitude sternly calls upon us to leave no stone unturned. We know how the peacemongers will dwell upon the prices of gold, and of all articles of life, and will cry ruin and bankruptcy and repudiation. I believe that gold is at this moment too high; that it is sustained by operators who can control the limited amount in the market, and by the general feeling that the Secretary must have money, and be compelled to issue currency, which, if he should do to any extent, the price of gold would very quickly touch 300. But nothing short of the taking of Richmond would lend such *éclat* to the Administration, as to show that it has the currency under control, and can steadily reduce the price of gold, and all necessaries of life, not by legislation, but by the natural laws of trade.

And, finally, if like myself, you have to sit daily and grind your teeth while the Copperheads and Englishmen sneer at our currency and Government, and predict certain repudiations; if you feel the same emotions on hearing the London *Times*, after berating Mr. CHASE, dismiss him with benignant pity as the victim of a bankrupt treasury, and a broken down Government, you will feel why I cannot help thrusting upon you this urgent appeal.

What is this currency which creates such alarm? Before the war our money consisted, apart from gold, of bank deposits and circulation, which, from the best estimates, sufficiently reliable for illustration, were about $500,000,000, the gold and silver being, say $200,000,000, but much of it dead weight.

Since the war began gold has been demonetized, and a new feature coming in, our money, or that by which we effect exchanges, consists say of

Government notes in various forms, say	$600,000,000
Bank deposits	400,000,000
Bank circulation	200,000,000
Total	$1,200,000,000

or about twice the original amount, including gold and silver.

The banks now rely upon Government notes as their basis instead of specie, and although I believe they use their own notes to some extent at the Clearing-house, yet, upon direct demand, they can unquestionably pay nothing but legal-tenders. The notes and deposit accounts of every solvent bank are, therefore, equal to Government notes and exchangeable for them. One consolation in this is that the Government is directly responsible for less than one-half of the currency or for an amount which *by itself* would not be incompatible with specie payments, the solvency of the banks being the reliance for the other half. The main feature is, however, that both kinds are thus directly under Government control, and the banks may expand or must contract according to the supply of Government notes. This power of the Treasury is truly immense, and it contains both the evil which has come upon us and its remedy.

The idea of bank contraction carries with it something terrible to our minds. The periodical crises of the last half century were brought about by contraction under panic. As the banks had no concert of action and no common centre, they expanded gradually up to a certain point, and then came down by the run, causing failure and ruin to all who, at the moment, were exposed to their tender mercies.

But the present case is far different, and I hope some day to see in the central regulator or fly-wheel of the Treasury the germ of a financial system stable enough to make this country the financial centre of the world. But this is now irrelevant.

Given, the problem to reduce twelve hundred millions of currency to six, seven or eight. The Treasury gives notice that it intends to reduce its notes one-half, gradually, during six months, by the sale of bonds. Gradually, but firmly, the money market tightens, and those who hold stocks, bonds or merchandise upon borrowed money, are forced to sell. Of course, with falling prices a panic would commence, and banks and individuals begin to take care of themselves, after the old fashion. But here the Treasury relaxes its hold; the published accounts will show a partial increase of notes, the banks will be easier, and holders of property get more courage to hold on. As soon as confidence is restored, the Treasury again begins to tighten, and thus, little by little, the desired point will be attained.

It will be said that money is even now in demand at 7 and 8 per cent., and on certificates, even at twelve (12) per cent., and that contraction would not come without such prostration that Government bonds would not sell at all. It is, however, a mere question of proportions. It requires to-day $25,000 to hold $10,000 of gold, and so of everything else. If the currency were again doubled, it would require $50,000 to hold the same gold, and that amount be just as much wanted, and money be just as tight, as now. On the other hand, if the currency were reduced three-fifths, the same gold could be held for $10,000, and that sum, being the same proportion of the whole, could be just as easily obtained, and money be just as abundant as before.

Of course, severe losses would be incurred; but, by the gradual shrinking, there would be an opportunity for general distribution, and it is to be hoped that the brunt would fall on those who have made by the rise, as, having distrusted their Government and currency in the beginning, they would probably continue to do so to the end.

I must defer to another letter the consideration of the process by which this desirable result is to be secured. I believe, and this is not merely my individual opinion, but the result of serious consultations with our soundest merchants, who are, however, too busy in protecting themselves from existing evils to undertake the labor of propagating their belief: I believe that $1,000,000,000 of bonds could be sold, if needed, during the period of contraction, and that the money thus realized, whether $750,000,000 or $900,000,000 would go further than $1,200,000,000 or $1,500,000,000 under the present system, making an important difference in the burden we are handing down to posterity.

I propose further to consider the great expediency, as it appears to me, of making all further issues of bonds payable, principal and interest, in currency, instead of gold, as heretofore. REFORM.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Duty of Loyal Friends of Freedom—The Manifesto of Messrs. Wade and Davis.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, Aug. 13.

The question as to how the institutions of the nation are to be rearranged after the war shall be at an end is one which must, of necessity, cause much anxious reflection to all thinking and honest men, and it is one that must, as necessarily, meet with different answers according to the temperament, the intelligence, and the standpoint of the different observers. It is no wonder that it excites the most eager controversies, and that men's minds are deeply moved, and diversely affected by the discussion. The Copperhead wing of the rebels, encamped in the midst of every city and every village, have a steadfast hope that the war will have had no result, when it is over, besides the lives and the gold it has devoured. They trust that things will be as they were before, that the supremacy of Slavery will be reëstablished, and they will revel again in the crumbs which will fall from the table of their masters. Thoughtful men, who have accepted this dreadful conflict as the bloody but inevitable purgation of the nation from its sins toward the slave, shudder at this prospect and feel around after some sure way of escape from it, if haply they may find it. Almost every one has some favorite scheme which would seem to provide for every emergency and guard against every danger. Unhappily, there is no unity of plan among men of unquestionable loyalty, which is synonymous with a settled determination to extirpate Slavery, as to how the settlement is to be finally made which shall kill Slavery, leaving freedom alive, so as to secure the right of self-government with the certainty that it will not be used to continue or to revive the fatal and guilty cause of all our woes. *And the danger is that these dissensions will lead to serious defections and schisms in the party of Freedom, which shall endanger its prevailing at the next election and perhaps result in the success of her deadliest enemy.* For we presume that none of the bitterest opponents of the present Administration, however grounded their opposition in reason or conscience, would wish to see McCLELLAN, or whoever may be the Copperhead candidate, placed at the head of the nation. It would not be flying from ills we have to those we know not of, but *to such as we can very clearly discern to be the inevitable consequence of such a calamity.*

One of the most pregnant symptoms of this danger is to be seen in the paper put forth by the Hon. Messrs. WADE and WINTER DAVIS in bitter rebuke and condemnation of the President's proclamation giving his reasons for not signing the bill for "guaranteeing to certain States, whose governments have been usurped, a republican form of government." We certainly shared in the general regret that that bill was not permitted to become a law. It seemed to us excellently well devised for the triple purpose it had in view: 1, to extirpate Slavery forever in a way that could be open to no constitutional cavils; 2, to secure us from the otherwise inevitable disgrace, in the event of a reconstruction, of the return to the National councils of red-handed traitors; and 3, to save us from having the rebel debt saddled upon us in addition to our own, as a bribe to traitors to come back and govern us. We regret as much as Messrs. WADE and DAVIS that this law has not been recorded on the statute book and made the key which is to solve the difficult enigma that awaits us. But while we commend Congress for having looked this question in the face and provided the best settlement of it that they could devise, we must also remember that *the President is a coördinate branch of the Government, and that he had the same constitutional right to withhold his consent from the bill, or to interpose his veto, as the Senate and House had to consent to it.* If he deemed, for any reasons seeming sufficient to him, that it ought not to become a law, it was as much his duty to hinder its becoming such as it was that of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS to secure its passage, holding the opinions that they did on the matter. Whether he was wise and judicious in his decision is a question open to all men's consideration and judgment, but his constitutional right and duty in the premises is as clear as the right and duty of the Senate and the House. And here we would interpose the criticism that the House and the Senate are thus far to blame for their own disappointment, inasmuch as they left this most important measure to the very end of the session, so as to leave the President no opportunity to return the bill with his objections and themselves none of passing it over his head. Or if the Copperhead minority in the House were too strong to make this likely, some modification might have been devised which would have obviated the President's objections and left this most delicate matter in a better practical shape than it is now in. Such procrastination may prove the thief not only of time, but of futurity as well.

But while we use our right of private judgment in thinking Mr. LINCOLN wrong in standing in the way of so wholesome a measure, we can see some of the difficulties, which he had provided for himself, indeed, but which he could not overlook, which moved him to the step. By his Amnesty Proclamation he had pledged himself to the portions of the rebel States within reach of his protection that they might organize themselves for self-government, under certain conditions, whenever one-tenth of the population at the time of the last election, if our memory is not at fault, were ready to consent to them. Now two States, Louisiana and Arkansas, had consented to his terms and entered into some sort of political autonomy. He still holding, undoubtedly, that his policy was wise and his action constitutional, under the temporary Dictatorship arising out of military necessity, it was hardly to be expected that he should, without ceremony, unmake these creatures of his power *by signing their death-warrant in the bill for reëstablishing Republican Governments.* We do not think that his policy was wise or his action constitutional, in thus putting the control of the rebel States, without the consent of Congress, or with it, into the hands of so small a fraction of their population, in the exercise of his despotic authority as Commander-in-Chief. That authority is supreme for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, but not for providing for the political reconstruction which is to follow its suppression, and which can have no effectual prevalence until it has been suppressed. But though this is our opinion, an opinion shared, we imagine, by a large proportion of Mr. LINCOLN's warmest friends, it is not his. And his decision was to be governed not by our opinion, nor by that of Congress, nor yet of the Northern public, but by his own sense of right and duty. We believe that his motives in the Amnesty Proclamation were sincere and honest, however mistaken they may have been and however unfortunate their result. He thought thus to form a nucleus around which the loyalty which it was fondly dreamed existed beyond the picket lines would gather and destroy the predominant treason by a process of elimination. If the experiment has had any success it has been in showing that no such loyal feeling exists, and that an Emancipationist by force of arms is only a disguised slaveholder, eagerly watching his opportunity to throw off his mask and be himself again. But having committed himself to these men, and still holding that he did so lawfully, we can easily see how he should look upon it as a breach of faith toward them to undo all that he had done by a stroke of the pen at the bottom of this bill. The imputation that the President has rejected this bill for the purpose of "holding the electoral votes of these States at the dictation of his personal ambition," is one that will have small effect except in making more intense the hatred which his opponents already feel. *It is too clearly the utterance of political or personal passion to affect impartial minds. Indeed, the whole paper is tinged by a violence of language and bitterness of spirit which must prevent the effect on the public mind which it was meant to have, and which a calmer and more judicial statement might have produced.*

But, although we cannot refrain from speculating as to what is to come after the rebellion is suppressed, we must all remember that that important preliminary is not yet obtained. There may be no harm in discussing what use we shall put the bear's skin to, when we shall have killed the beast, provided it does not divert us from vigorously following up the chase. *There is a nearer duty than indulging in these schemes for the future.* And that is the one that lies immediately before us in the present. And that duty divides itself into two branches, 1, *to beat the rebels in the field*, and, 2, *to beat the Copperheads at the polls. If we do not do both of these things we shall have no material to make our reconstruction out of.* Should LEE be able to drive GRANT from before Richmond, and should SHERMAN fall before Atlanta—neither of which is possible if we all do our duty—the end of the war will have begun, but it will not be the end for which we have been fighting. It will be an end won by arms in spite of a Republican success, in such case, which will be gained by diplomacy in case of a Copperhead victory. We do not believe that any terms that VALLANDIGHAM and the WOODS could devise would win the rebels back to the Union and the Democratic party. We have too good an opinion of them, yet, to believe that. The heart's desire of the Copperheads is, of course, to govern the country forever by the help of the slaveholders, and there is no baseness that they will not stoop to for that end. But the slaveholders are too wise in their generation, and their passions are too fiercely stirred to listen to the charming of such charmers. They will insist on recognition, should they exist in force until a Copperhead President come into power. *And recognition they will be sure to have at his hands.* What must take precedence of all plans of reconstruction, then, is the furnishing the Nation with men and with money—by sending to the field the half million soldiers called for and by putting our money, if we have any, into the public funds. If this be done, the heaviest battalions and the heaviest purse coming to the help of the right, it will prevail mightily. Should we fail in this duty, or, performing it, if we permit an ally of the rebels to gain the headship of the Nation, all our schemes of reconstruction will be but such stuff as dreams are made of—for there will be nothing left for us to reconstruct.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Particulars of the Disaster—List of Casualties, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

CITY POINT, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

Your humble correspondent, with many others, has just come very near being blotted out. In fact, he is not sure that he has not been, and that this is not his spirit, from the force of habit and a sense of duty, trying to communicate with you. But he feels his head physical, and thinks he still has one (though a little shaky, perhaps,) and that he is unscathed from head to foot, except a little torn raiment; and he devoutly—as Christian or Mohammedan ever did—thanks God for his deliverance. He accepts the awful call, so clearly and so loudly made, as a terrible warning of the uncertainty of human life, and that in the midst of life we are in death.

I will endeavor to give some idea of the terrible scene that I am about to record by first relating my own sensations. I will first, however, endeavor to describe the relative locality of things, so that you may more clearly understand what I undertake to relate. In the first place, then, at the main steamboat landing here, where the mailboat lands, there is (what's left of it) a substantial new pine wharf, a third of a mile or so in length, along the river.

Back on this, ten or twelve feet from the edge of it, ran a mammoth new pine Government warehouse, nearly the length of the wharf, along the river, built in the most substantial manner, and which I had just made a note of, as being over a quarter of a mile in length, sixty feet wide, and twenty-five feet high, from floor to apex, and capable of standing the wear and tear of war for at least a quarter of a century. Back of this warehouse, from the river, runs the railroad track along the platform of the warehouse, making the transition of freight from the boats to the railroad trains simply through the warehouse. Beyond the railroad track, from the warehouse at the foot of the hill upon which the town is situated, was a new pine row, in which the Post-office, Adams' Express office, and a Quartermaster's office were kept, and a few old buildings, occupied as sutlers' establishments, &c., while upon the hill, beside the city of tents, there were scattered about a dozen or more substantial frame residences, occupied now mostly for various military purposes.

The mail boat has been landing about the middle of this wharf and warehouse, one of the middle sections of the warehouse being fitted up into offices and devoted to fine commissary stores and such freight as is usually carried by the mail boats, while adjoining this section of the warehouse above is another section left as an open court for the passage of horses, passengers, &c., to and from the boats.

Just above this open section, and above where the small-boats landed, opposite an ammunition section of the warehouse, this morning, lay, next to the wharf, the barge *Major-Gen. Meade*, loaded with condemned stores (including condemned ammunition;) outside of her the ammunition barge *J. R. Kendrick*, loaded with fixed ammunition for distribution, and, outside of or near the *J. C. Campbell*, loaded with commissary stores, with other boats and vessels close around and above and below.

After mailing my poor letter this morning on the 10 o'clock mail-boat, and looking around the town an hour or so, I took the 11:30 freight train, as is now my wont, for the front, where my headquarters and horse are. We first went into the only open car immediately opposite the ammunition section of the warehouse, but along came one of the freight agents, and said he was ordered to close that car (which had barrels of whisky in it) as well as the rest. We consequently had to get on top of the train, which we frequently do.

I walked well back on the train, (up-riverwards,) so as to avoid the cinders and smoke of the locomotive in going out, (a precaution which experience had taught me,) and sat down on the walk-board along the top of the car, and commenced perusing a letter I had just received from a fraternal youngster in the Prairie State. I had gotten about half through this, when, the first thing I knew, I did not know much of anything. A stunning and deafening shock, as if of the terrific explosion of a monster shell near me, and the concussion of the air, were bending me involuntarily over on the deck of the car, as a plant bending before the storm, and it seemed that the concussion would never cease ringing and swaying until it bred more and more danger.

My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little use to try to escape the storm that had gone up and would come down—that one was about as safe at one place as another. But the dread storm did commence coming down, and oh! how it did rain and hail all the terrible instruments of war. We felt that we were in the hands of a merciful Providence, and that if our time had come, it had come, and there was no help for it. We could only shelter our heads with our hats and our hands as we walked aft.

It was not a railroad car, but the ammunition barge *J. E. Hendrick*, that had exploded from the careless handling of percussion shells, or some other kind of ammunition, it is supposed. No one that was aboard of the boat remains to tell the tale of her destruction. The splinters that strew the river my be here or they may not. The section of the twisted ribs of a keel that lie in the most frequented part of the town, on the hill, two hundred yards distant, may be here or they may belong to one of her disappeared consorts.

You have read of eruptions of Vesuvius, such as buried Herculaneum and Pompeii. You have seen illustrations of them in the books. This must have been such an explosion as one of these, except that instead of lava and dust and ashes, it rained over the circle of a mile, in whole packages and by piece-meal, everything you can imagine at a military depot. Entire boxes of fixed ammunition came down among the tents in the town, a quarter of a mile distant, and scarcely a tent or house, or boat can be found within the circle of a mile that is not riddled by shell and shot, or small ammunition.

The massive pine wharf in front of where these boats lay, which was bolted down upon piles and sleepers of pine trees, is brushed aside for about a third of its length, as if it had been made of the paper I write on, while the substantial plank warf-house, with massive beams, built for at least a quarter of a century, has been crushed nearly its entire length, as if it had been a lady's band-box. The freight train that was just ready to start when the explosion happened, is shattered in nearly every car, though not past repair, and I had the uninteresting satisfaction of seeing where my remains would probably have lain on the heads of the whisky barrels if I had remained in the car I first occupied.

The pine board row in which were the Post-office, Adam's express office, and a Quartermaster's office, was also crushed by the concussion and the heavier forces brought against it, like a band-box, but fortunately, or rather, miraculously, none of its occupants were seriously injured. The neighboring sutlers, while equally unfortunate in the demolition of their establishments, were equally fortunate, I understand, in the safety of their persons, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, which will be found in the accompanying list of casualties.

Every frame house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone to the extent of having its inside plastering knocked off, beside other damages by missiles, &c. Against the houses and other obstructions near the wharf, and even upon the hill, hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands, of broken, twisted and splintered muskets and such debris lay in drifts like straw drifted by the wind, and all over the ground for at least a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion the shell, solid shot, grape, canister, musket and minié balls, pieces of shells, nails, screws, bolts and bolt-heads, and fragments of almost everything wooden, iron and leaden you can think of, are strewn and drifted like hail and chunks of ice immediately after a dreadful hail storm.

One of the Sanitary Commission clerks, who has a post at the edge of the water, two hundred yards above where the explosion occurred, picked up a wash-basin full, (perhaps fifty or sixty pieces,) of shot and pieces of shell, that fell within a few feet of him. Up on the hill, 200 yards from the scene of the explosion, I noticed one shattered musket, among many others lying round, stuck muzzle first into the hard street to the depth of more than a foot, and so tight that it could not be pulled out by any one man. This was near where the twisted section of a boat keel lay. Everywhere are seen the rents, dents, deep abrasions and scarred furrows of the iron and leaden storm. The thousandth part cannot be told.

And now for the casualties. How many were blown in atoms into the river, from the *Kendrick*, never to be heard of, is not known. Probably they will not exceed a dozen or so. The Captain of the *Kendrick* is safe, having been absent at the time of the explosion on another boat. The other boats entirely destroyed and sunk were the *Gen. Meade* and the *J. C. Campbell*. Capt. L. BAILEY of the *Meade*, of Somerset County, Md., and his steward, WM. COLEMAN, (colored) of Washington City, all the persons on board, are both safe, the former somewhat bruised. Of the fate of the crew of the *Campbell* I have yet heard nothing. The dead and wounded taken out of the ruins of the wharf and warehouse will be found in the appended list of casualties.

So with the killed and wounded on the railroad train. I only saw one man dead on the train—SOLOMON LEONARD, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York. Poor fellow! He was a convalescent just going to the front. Several others of these were wounded by being blown off the cars and otherwise. The unfortunate of the *Kendrick*, mostly colored laborers, is is supposed, were not all blown into the river. Hands and feet and scalps of colored men were rained about the town. I saw several, and heard of more.

One sight was particularly unpleasant. Up in the most frequented part of the town, where the part of the boat hulk lay, there was an object like the entrails of a beef rolled over in the dust. It was recognized as human by a hand and foot being attached. I noticed one noble horse wounded as if by a long Whitworth solid shot coming down through his back. Oh, how pitiably he groaned and throed, when a soldier put his cruel, death-dealing musket to his head. Other generous steeds shared the iron storm, and many a poor, patient mule was sadly repaid for his long fidelity.

I don't know how many names of killed I will be able to append. I saw twelve collected at one place on the hill, some identified and some not. Enough names will be found, however, to make enough hearts sick.

CITY POINT, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 10, 1864.

The morning's sun shines brightly upon the shattered, riddled and blackened town, wharf and shipping. The only wonder, this morning, is that many more were not killed and wounded by the terrific storm of lead, iron and ragged spikes, exploded timbers, yesterday, than there were. But a thousand or two laborers are at work this morning clearing away the debris of the explosion, and flags and martial music are afloat to soothe the pang of yesterday's desolation.

Various theories are afloat as to the cause of the explosion. Some say the careless handling of ammunition boxes, others an old-time torpedo; some surmise a rebel spy in the matter, while others attribute the disaster to a rebel shell or shot from across the river. The matter will be thoroughly investigated to-day. The Government stores in the big warehouse were considerably injured by water and otherwise, but to no very great extent.

The entire loss of property by the explosion is estimated at about two millions. The noise of the explosion was heard for many miles around, further than any artillery, and the smoke ascending was taken, thirty or forty miles down the river, for the conflagration of Petersburgh or Richmond. Vast water-spouts were thrown up, which, mingling with the powder, cinders and ashes, caused a black, pasty shower, with the other debris.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed.

Solomon Leonard, 179th New-York.
—— Baxter, sutler's clerk, near P. O.
W. S. Van Kewran, 20th N. Y. S. M.
Ephraim Dewitt, 20th N. Y. S. M.
Sylvester Firman, 20th N. Y. S. M.
John Eichleiman 20th N. Y. S. M.
John Foster, 20th N. Y. S. M.
Richard Ansel, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
John Metcalfe, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. D. E. Babcock, Gen. Grant's Staff, hit in his tent at headquarters—hand, slightly.
Capt. J. W. Martin, Gen. Grant's Staff—head, slightly.
Capt. D. H. Willey, Post Commissary—painfully.
Capt. Ames, Assistant Post Commissary—slight.
Capt. Benedict, Post Commissary—seriously; was founy in the warehouse under fourteen boxes soap.
—— McKee, Clerk Post Commissary—mortally.
—— Wright, Assistant Superintendent of Laborers—dangerously.
Dr. Fowler Prentiss, 73d N. Y., Excelsior Brigade—foot crushed and other bruises.
Mr. Frank Fay, Sanitary Commission—shoulder and side, painfully. In care of his friend, Dr. Calhoun, at Colored Hospital.
Dr. J. D. Nichols, Christian Commission—neck and shoulder, slight.
Wm. Beatty, boat engineer—arm fractured.
James H. Smith, 14th Ohio, (100 day)—mortally.
Wm. Wescott, 20th N. Y. S. M.—head, severely.
Wm. Snyder, 20th N. Y. S. M.—severely brused.
About 25 others of this regiment (doing provost duty) were slightly wounded, whose names I have been unable to obtain.
John Kennedy, 5th U. S. Cavalry—slight.
Sergt. Jeremiah Murphy, 4th U. S. Infantry—by shell, mortally.
Jas. McGinn, 5th N.Y., Duryea Zouaves—slight.
Colin Jones, Quartermaster's Department—severe.
David Jones, Quartermaster's Department—slight.
Geo. King, citizen, laborer—severe.
R. M. Sherwood, Quartermaster's Department—severe, jaw and back of head.
Andrew Waldron, fireman steamer *Wallace*—severe.
J. G. Merritt, citizen, news dealer—fracture left leg.
Rufus Howe, 36th Massachusetts—slight.
Matthew Dewey, 2d Penn. Cavalry—contusion, slight.
Christopher Ward, 35th Massachusetts—slight.
David Crosby, 30th N. Y. M.—severe.
Franklin Hoover, 27th Michigan—slight.
Michael Long, 51st New-York—slight.
Jeremiah Murphy, 4th U. S. Infantry—dangerously, back.
Wm. Raymond, 9th N. H.—slight.
Henry Bradly, 4th U. S. Infantry—leg; amputation.
Charles H. Grush, 57th Mass.—spine, severely.
Francis Finn, 57th Mass.—bruised, shoulder and back.
Geo. Eaton, 56th Mass.—bruised.
Wm. Chapman, 60th Ohio—arm and shoulder.
Merrit Comfort, 109th N. Y.—head.
Philo G. Coleman, 109th N. Y.—arm.
Robert Smith, 46th N. Y.—ankle sprained.

List of Clerks and Employes Killed and Wounded in Ordnance Department.

Mr. James Thorp, clerk in office.
Mr. Richard F. Stone, receiver of stores.

Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Thomas Harris—killed.
August Tessing, first-class private—killed.
Corp. Wm. Rinehardt—wounded.
Corp. Henry Bradley—wounded.

Colored laborers killed.

Jeremiah Anthony.
Joseph Weaver.
Daniel Anthony.
James Anthony.
Charles Gant.
Daniel Johns.
Adam Lightfoot.
Charles Stewart.
Edward Jackson.
James Stevenson.
John Sifton.
Obi Brown.
Henry Rice.
William Frasier.
Daniel Johnson.
Edward T. Smith.
Henry Treat.
Richard Barnett.
Aquilla Magruder.
William Fields.
John Matthews.
Randol Jones.
Tobias Moore.
George Reed.
Abraham Simms.
Ashwill Kelly.
Alexander Carpenter.
John Hewes.
Andrew Williams.
William Breathington.
Edward Brown.
Charles Brown.

Wounded.

Joseph Brown.
George Brown.
Harrison Wright.
John Harris.

COLORED—WOUNDED.

— Harris, head.
Three unknown speechless, badly wounded.
Albert Gould, slight.
David Ball, severe.
"Rob Roy," severe.
Elijah Brown, severe.
Wm. Ricks, severe.
Andrew Jackson, slight.
Walter Waddy, severe.
John Hibban, slight.
Samuel Lewis, slight.
Richard Poe, severe.
Randall Bland, severe.
Henry Warner, severe.
Fred. Can, severe.
Spencer Rome, severe.
John A. Coman, severe.
Geo. Brown, severe.
Edmund Fitzhugh, severe.
Jackson King, slight.
David Brown, slight.
Alex. Cooper, severe.
Two amputations of leg.

THREATENED INVASION OF OSWEGO.—The Oswego *Palladium* learns "upon pretty reliable authority, that a conspiracy has been formed to invade the city by a party of Secessionists or rebel sympathizers from Canada. The party has been organized at Kingston; and the most astounding part of the report as it reaches us is, that the raiders are to be headed by an English nobleman who hold a commission in the British service. The plan is to embark under the guise of citizens on board one of the regular passenger steamers plying between the American and Canadian ports, and to land here under cover of darkness. Luckily, the plot has been discovered, and we are enabled to assure our citizens that every preparation has been made to meet and *defeat* the invaders."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Fire in the Sixth Ward.

TWENTY-THREE BUILDINGS ON FIRE—SEVEN TOTALLY DESTROYED—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $50,000.

A very serious fire, resulting in the total destruction of seven buildings and a damage to sixteen others, occurred in the Sixth Ward yesterday. The fire originated about 9 o'clock in the morning, in a carpenter-shop occupied by J. VREDENBURGH, rear of No. 11 Doyer-street. It is stated that the fire was caused by a lighted match accidentally thrown among some shavings, but this is not certain. The flames spread with great rapidity, and, as the street was very narrow, soon leaped over to the north side, and ignited other buildings. Buildings Nos. 12, 13 and 15 Doyer-street were entirely destroyed. The three-story brick shop, rear of No. 10 Mott-street, occupied as a leather manufactory by WM. MANNHEIM, and buildings Nos. 20, 24, 26, 29 and 30, in the same street, occupied as dwellings, took fire.

The seven-story tenement-house, No. 25 Pell-street, and tenement-houses Nos. 23 and 21, same street, occupied by upward of fifty families, took fire, and produced a great consternation. A large number of the families lose all their furniture. The Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street, was on fire several times, but was saved through the exertions of the firemen. It was thought that the fire would extend through to Chatham-street, as there was so great a scarcity of water as to materially impede the operations of the firemen. The losses, it is supposed, will amount to at least $50,000, and will fall very heavy upon poor families who lose their furniture, and workmen who lose their tools. No. 11 Doyer-street, carpenter-shop of J. VREDENBURGH, three-story frame buildings. His loss amounts to $3,500, which is insured for $1,250 in the St. Mark's, and $850 in the Rutgers Insurance Companies.

No. 12, a four-story frame dwelling occupied by JAMES CURRAN, SAM. SLOAN, MRS. RENWICK and WM. HUTCHINSON. Mr. CURRAN loses $500, and the other tenants lose each $300; no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. VREDENBURGH, and valued at $2,000. Insurance for $1,000 in the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

No. 13 Doyer-street, a three-story frame house, occupied by Mrs. Pepper. Her loss amounts to $1,000. Insured. The building is owned by Mr. VREDENBURGH. Loss, $1,000. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 15 Dover-street, a brick three-story shop, occupied by WM. ROBINSON as a bedstead and cabinet factory. Loss, $3,000. Not insured. Mr. VREDENBURGH also owned this building, which was valued at $1,500. Insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 17, a small four-story brick tenement house, lost the roof by the fire, and was otherwise damaged to the amount of $[illegible].

No. 9 Doyer-street, a frame building occupied by Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible]. The latter's loss is $100; [illegible] $100; no [illegible] sured for $800 in Rutgers Insurance Company. Wm. Gibbs loses $500; insured.

A sick child in that building was rescued from suffocation by a reporter of the press.

No. 6 Dover-street, a frame three-story dwelling, tenanted by Mrs. Ryan and Jones, suffered by water about $200; not insured. Building owned by Mr. Hildebrecht, who loses $200; insured.

No. 10 Dover-street, occupied by Bernard Fox, was damaged to the extent of $50 on furniture. Insured for $750 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Building insured for $100.

No. 15, a three-story brick tenement house, was damaged to the amount of $150. Owned by D. G. Donohue, and insured for $500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

No. 16 Mott street, a brick dwelling, was damaged to the amount of $200. It is owned by Mr. Raynor and fully insured.

No. 18 was a two-story brick dwelling, owned by the same parties, and occupied by Wm. Manehan as a leather-strop manufactory. His loss amounts to $10,000, and had no insurance.

On the second story resided John Schmidt, who loses $100. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 20 was owned and occupied by J. Verdenburgh, who loses $500 on his furniture and $1,000 on the building. Insured on the furniture for $1,500 in the Rutgers, and on building for $2,000 in the Howard Insurance Company.

No. 22 Mott-street, owned and occupied by G. Kaghl, who loses $100 on furniture and $1,500 on dwelling; insured in the Astor Insurance Company for $500 on furniture, and $3,800 on the building.

No. 24 occupied by F. Ferster, who loses $200, but is insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Mr. E. J. N. Vershelt tenants part of the upper stories. His loss amounts to $150. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. H. P. Vershelt occupies also a portion of the building. His loss amounts to $100. Insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. R. Zehringer, another tenant, loses $200, but is insured for $40 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Mr. Merriam, owner of the building, loses $800. Insured.

No. 26 Mott-street, occupied by Mrs. Hyams as a boarding-house. Loss on furniture $1,500. Insured for $1,400. Mr. Hyams lost $400 on a lot of cloth, which, however, is fully covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. Merriam, and is damaged about $1,000. Insured.

No. 28 Mott-street, occupied by Dr. Sweeney. His furniture was mostly removed to the Church of the Transfiguration. Loss $300. He is insured for $700 in the Rutgers Company. The building is owned by Mrs. Burrell, of Twelfth-street. Damage $1,200. Insured.

No. 30 is the parsonage of the Church of the Transfiguration. It is owned by Father Trainor. Loss $200 on furniture, all of which was taken out. Insured for $2,000 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

The building was damaged about $1,500. Insured in the Harmony Insurance Company.

No. 32 Mott-street was damaged $500. Insured.

No. 16 Mott-street, occupied by Bridget Costello as a pawnbroker's office, was damaged about $300. Insured for $3,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

No. 21 Pell-street, occupied by Mrs. Mary McBurn as a grocery and bar-room. Her loss amounts to $500. A number of poor families occupied the building, whose furniture was badly damaged. The building, owned by Mrs. King, was damaged $2,000; insured for $3,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Patrick McGuire lost about $150; insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 23 Pell-street, is a four-story tenement house, tenanted by numerous poor people, who lost largely by the removal of their goods. J. McCullough had a number of sewing-machines in his rooms, which were damaged $100. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mr. Weeks, the owner of the building, sustained a loss of $700. Insured.

No. 25 Pell-street is a seven-story tenement house, occupied by twenty-two tenants. Loss $1,000. Building $1,500. Insured.

A large quantity of clothing, ready to be made up, was in the hands of many of the poor people, occupying these tenements, and the damage which will occur by the loss of many articles, will not fall short of $1,000.

The origin of the fire is not yet known. Fire-Marshal Baker was on hand and is investigating the matter.

Bribery in the Recent Arson Case.

TWO LAWYERS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP—THEY ARE CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A WITNESS.

Officer Jolly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made the arrest yesterday of two men, said to be lawyers, doing business at No. 76 Wall-street, on a charge of bribing or attempting to bribe a witness in the recent arson case in Broome-street. The names of the parties are Albert H. Henry and Wm. A. Hillyer. The case is that of Mr. John Bellamy, whose arrest on a charge of firing his own tea warehouse was reported in the papers some days since. It appears that Mr. Wm. Goodwin, one of the principal witnesses in the case, was being examined before Fire-Marshal Baker a day or two since, when he made affidavit that the man Hillyer, above-mentioned, came to him in company with Henry, and stated that he was acting for Bellamy's lawyer, and that he was conducting his business; and, further, that if Mr. Goodwin would leave the City and not appear as a witness against Bellamy, he would pay him $800 cash down. This did not suit Mr Goodwin and the offer was made $1,000, and, finally, $1,200. As this did not prevail, he threatened Mr. Goodwin, and told him he would have him shut up where his friends could not get to see him. Henry stood by during this time, and while he appeared to be a friend of both parties, kept urging upon Goodwin to close the bargain. Mr. Goodwin, instead of yielding, made affidavit against the parties, and they were arrested as above stated. Upon being brought before Justice Hogan, they were held for examination and locked up.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The above match (the last of the series) took place yesterday, and resulted in another victory for the Atlantics, by 43 to 16—being a total in the four matches of 230, against 47 for our clubs. There was a large number of persons present yesterday to witness the match—probably two thousand—among whom was a fair proportion of ladies, and the whole was conducted in the most respectable manner. The Athletic players made a fine display, both at the bat and in the field; but it was the current opinion that they would be beaten two to one. Mr. McBride's pitching and Mr. Kleinfelder's catching were very good; and, in fact, the only soft spots in the field were Malone, at second base, and Gratz, at third base—the latter being hurt—both well known as good ones, but unaccountably failing in catching and stopping many balls in this match, by which a large number of runs were obtained by the Atlantics.

The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Runs.
Berkenstock, 1st b.	2	Pearce, c.	4
Gaskill, r. f.	4	C. Smith, 3d b.	6
Kleinfelder, c.	3	Start, 1st b.	8
Gratz, 3d b.	1	P. O'Brien, c. f.	4
Malone, 2d b.	1	Galvin, s. s.	4
Wilkins, s. s.	2	Crane, 2d b.	6
McBride, p.	3	Chapman, l. f.	5
Hayhurst, c. f.	2	Pratt, p.	4
Smith, l. f.	1	S. Smith, r. f.	2
Total	16	Total	43

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	9	1	0	1	2	3	0	—16
Atlantic	4	0	2	7	6	3	4	7	10	—43

Umpire—Mr. Sutton, Enterprise Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scorers—Mr. Benson, for Athletic Club; Mr. Mowlen, for Atlantic Club.—*Philadelphia Paper, Aug. 12.*

UNION OF MORRISANIA VS. EMPIRE OF NEW-YORK.

A game was played at Morrisania, between the Empire Club, of New-York, and the Union Club, of Morrisania, which resulted in favor of the Union Club, by seven runs.

SCORE.

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Jewett, s. s.	4	0	Nicholson, 3d b.	4	2
Dr. Bell, c. f.	4	1	Abrams, c.	2	4
Miller, 1st b.	3	2	Hanagan, s. s.	3	3
Westervelt, 2d b.	3	2	Pinckney, 2d b.	2	4
Ryder, c.	2	3	Durell, l. f.	2	2
Ward, p.	2	3	Birdsall, p.	3	1
Wilson, 3d b.	2	2	Boyle, r. f.	4	3
Reeves, l. f.	4	1	Marsh, 1st b.	3	4
Banford, r. f.	3	1	Collins, c. f.	4	1
Total	27	16	Total	27	23

Umpire—Mr. C. C. Smith, Eckford Club.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A pleasant and very exciting match was played on the Empire grounds, Hoboken, on Thursday, Aug. 11, between the Continental and Continental Bank Note Company Base Ball Clubs. Some very fine playing was displayed on both sides. "Comparisons would be odious." Appended is the score, which speaks for itself.

SCORE.

CONTINENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Hopkins, c.	2	6	Wm. Dalton, c.	2	2
Ormsby, Jr., c. f.	5	2	Lauck, p.	4	2
Meeker, p.	1	7	Lindsley, 1st b.	2	3
J. Cory, 1st b.	4	3	English, s. s.	3	2
Simpson, r. f.	4	2	Schofield, 3d b.	4	1
Claxton, l. f.	1	6	R. Dalton, c. f.	4	1
Wm. Porter, s. s.	1	5	E. Baulsir, l. f.	3	1
Dougherty, 2d b.	6	3	Schenck, 2d b.	2	2
B. Porter, 2d b.	3	4	Fitzsimmons, r. f.	3	1
Total	27	38	Total	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Continental	2	1	9	0	2	11	3	7	3	—38
Contin'l B. N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	3	0	0	0	[illegible]	—15

Umpire—Mr. Feakes, of New-York.

Scorers—Messrs. Parkinson and Davies.

Time of game—3 hours and 30 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Trades and City Reform.—The warm weather has prevented the meetings of the different trades favorable to the Citizens' Association. It is understood, however, that next week the work will commence again, and that the different trades will re-commence the agitation of the many questions relative to the interests of the City. The large meeting of the Iron Trade has excited a spirit of emulation among others, which will be evinced between this and the time of election in mass meetings, whereat politicians are ignored and practical intelligent men will be the leading spirits.

Contracts to Build Sewers.—On Wednesday the Croton Board opened proposals for sewer contracts. The following shows the awards: For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to near Thirty-fifth-street—8 bids. To Lawrence Rock, at $1,861. Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street—10 bids. To James Cunningham, at $3,885. Sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to fifty feet east of Ninth-avenue—6 bids. To L. Rock, at $3,155. Sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Hubert-street to 47 feet north of Beach-street—7 bids. To L. Rock, at $643 50.

The Quota.—The County Volunteer Committee give notice that they will pay for one year substitutes $135 in addition to the $135 deposited with them for that purpose, making $270 in all. Of that sum $170 is paid as bounty to the recruit, and $100 to the person bringing the recruit, and where the recruit presents himself, or is presented by the person desiring him to go as a substitute, the whole sum of $270 goes to the recruit. This certainly ought to greatly stimulate enlistments. A bounty of $270 for one year's service is the highest amount that has yet been paid anywhere.

Dangers of Bathing.—A son of Officer Brice, of the Twentieth Precinct, went into the North River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, a day or two since to bathe, and was terribly bitten by a shark in three different places. Through the aid of his companions he was got safely out, but is in a very critical condition. The sharks in the vicinity of the offal docks, North River, are said to be quite numerous.

Fire in East-street.—The shoddy manufactory of Messrs. Taylor & Sniffin, No. 20 East-street, near Broome, took fire about 5¾ o'clock yesterday morning, and was damaged about $3,000. The building is owned by J. & J. Duryee, and was damaged $3,500.

The Dictator.—The statement that this vessel is to be furnished with a caloric engine, is a mistake. She will be propelled by steam.

NEW-JERSEY.

Four Hundred Dollars for One Year Men.—At the meeting of the Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, a month since, a resolution was adopted to pay the sum of $400 to every volunteer or substitute credited to the County, in anticipation of a call for more troops by the President. In order to compete with localities that are offering much higher bounties, the Board were petitioned on Thursday to increase the amount. They, however, decided that as there was no specified term of service for the bounty offered, the sum of $400 could be paid to men enlisting or going as substitutes for one year. It is presumed that this liberal offer will very materially increase the enlistment business.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	300	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	186
70,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106½	100	do	187
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small	108½	400	do	187¾
68,000	do	109½	100	do	188
135,000	do	109⅝	125	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C. Indorsed	97	100	do	131
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	116	30	Erie Railway	113
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	117	250	do	112¾
2,000	Jer. City W. L.	110	100	do	112⅝
4,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C.	95	5	Erie R. Pref.	110
5,000	Ind. State 5s	87	200	Hud. Riv. R.	133
14,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	55½	200	do	132¾
15,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	600	do	132⅜
30,000	do	50⅞	100	do	132⅝
30,000	do b10	51	300	Reading R.	136¼
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	500	do	136⅛
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121½	600	do	136
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	133	20	Mich. Cen. R.	139
5,000	Alton & T.H. 2d M. Pref.	93	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91½
5,000	Alton & T.H. In.	85	300	do	91¼
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	103½	200	do	91⅝
6,000	do	103¾	100	do b10	91¾
10,000	P., Ft.W. & C. 3d	98½	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	95	5	Panama R.	300
2,000	To. & W. 1st M.	102½	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅝
5,000	Amer. Gold	257¼	300	do	129⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	60¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
100	do b30	61¼	200	do	112¾
200	do b15	61	50	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171
100	do	60⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	57
100	do	61	200	do b10	57½
300	Quick. M. Co.	80	100	do b30	57¼
100	do	79¾	550	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90½
200	do b10	80½	100	do b3	90¾
100	Canton Co. b30	37	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113
650	Mar. Min. Co.	44½	100	do	113¼
50	H. & St. J. R.	39	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130
50	Chi. & Mil. R.	77	15	M. & Pdu. C. 1st Pr.	119
50	do	77½	100	P., F. W. & C.	115
			150	do	115½
			100	do	115¾
			100	do	115⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108¾	50	Hud. River R.	132¼
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109⅛	100	do	132⅜
2,000	do	109½	200	Reading R.	136⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71..C.	99¾	200	do b30	136⅜
4,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	109	100	Toledo & Wab. R.	63⅝
1,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.	56	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91½
2,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	85	100	do b30	92¼
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	51	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129¼
400	Atlantic M. S. Co.	190	100	do	129⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61	100	Chi. & N. W.	57
400	Quick. Min. Co.	80	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113⅛
300	do	80½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅜
150	Erie Railway	112⅝	50	do	115⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.R.	57
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	50¼	100	do b5	57⅛
15,000	do	50⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	115⅜
10,000	do	50¾	300	Atl. M. S. Co.	188⅜
200	Erie Railway b3	112⅜	200	do	188½
100	do bnw	112⅜	200	do b3	189
100	do b2	112⅝	50	do	189
100	Hudson Riv. R.	132	100	do b10	189½
200	do b3	132	100	Cum. Coal Co. s10	61
300	do b5	132	100	do	61⅛
400	do s3	131¾	100	do	61
100	do s3	131⅞	350	Quick. M. Co.	80
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	100	do	80¼
100	do c	91⅛	300	do b3	80¼
400	do	91⅜	300	do b3	80⅜
300	do	91⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co. c	44
100	do b3	91⅜	700	do b3	43
200	Reading R. s30	136	100	do	43
400	Chi. & R. Isl.	113⅛	100	do	42⅞
100	do b3	113⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
300	do b10	113⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts	112⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	57
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100	Mar. Min. Co.	42⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R. b3	132⅜	200	do b10	42½
100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅜	300	do s3	42⅜
200	do b10	91⅝	100	do b10	42⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛	100	do	42⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R. b3	113⅛	200	Bucks Co. Lead	⅝
100	do	113⅛	100	Atl. M. S. C.	190
100	do b5	113⅛	100	do	189½
200	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅛	500	Quicksilv. Min. b3	80¼

Friday, Aug. 12—P. M.

The demand for the Government Stocks to-day was again large and at steady prices; the 6s of 1881, 106½@107 ℔ cent., and the 5.20s, 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the demand was fair for the Railway Mortgages and speculation rather tame, and at a concession of ½@1 ℔ cent. from yesterday on the Railway Share list. The volume of business is not large in the Railways, old holders as well as new buyers being rather indisposed to operate on the present dull market, which is ascribed in part to the heat of the weather and the absence of a large number of Wall-street people from town.

There was a further advance on the Miscellaneous Shares of 3@4 ℔ cent. in Atlantic Steamship Company—the Vanderbilt line from New-York to the Isthmus of Panama—sales being made as high 188½ ℔ cent., or $138½ for the Scrip Stock on which $50 only has been paid up. The very active California business of the Company, in connection with the Pacific Mail Company on the other side, and the reported large resulting profits, have carried up the Stock, against a generally dull market, quite rapidly. The Scrip Shares, we learn to-day, are to be made full Stock out of the earnings of the Company; so that no additional cash assessment is likely to be called in. The Almaden Quicksilver Shares were also firmer on the telegraphic reports of the July earnings of this extraordinary Mine, said to be in gross, $200,000 in Gold, or about half a million of dollars in Currency. The Shares of the Pacific Mail Company have almost entirely disappeared from the market, because of the large quarterly Dividends paid to the holders. Cumberland Coal in fair request at 60½@61 ℔ cent. Mariposa weaker, 44½ per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Thursday at the same hour. There was a further rise of 1½ ℔ cent. in Atlantic Steamship, and an additional decline in Mariposa Gold. The Railways were inactive. Hudson fell off 2@3 ℔ cent. from yesterday's sales. Gold, 255 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅜	Mich. Southern	92	91⅜
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen.	129⅜	129⅜
Erie	112⅜	112⅝	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113
Erie Preferred	110⅛	110⅛	Fort Wayne	115⅜	115⅛
Hudson	134	132⅛	Rock Island	113⅝	113⅜
Canton	36⅜	36	Reading	136⅜	136
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	79⅜	80
Toledo	132⅜	132	Cum'land Coal	61⅜	61
Northwest	57	57	Mariposa	44⅜	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅛	51	N. West Pref.	91	90⅜

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers at call, is 7 ℔ cent., and the supply is easy. The rates on paper range 7½@10½ ℔ cent. Buyers of paper, as a present rule, are very fastidious in their selection of names.

The price of Gold fell to 255½@256 ℔ cent. in the course of the forenoon, the speculators on rumored adverse Military news being unable to keep up the advance of yesterday afternoon. The Currency rates of Exchange on London were even relatively cheaper, as compared with last night's rise on Gold, and sales were made at 273½@276 ℔ cent., and on the Gold basis at 107½@108 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115¼	American Exchange	116½
Merchants'	108	Bank of the Repub.	102
America	130	Metropolitan	114
Merchants' Ex.	98	Continental	101
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	101
Ocean	94	New-York County	150
Park	138	Import. & Traders'	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118⅜	Mich. S. 2ds	105
N. Y. Cen. '76	114	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te	108	Pacific R. Extended	60
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript	108	Ill. Central	133
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen., conv't	121	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85
Erie 1sts, '68	116⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int.	101
Erie 2ds, '64	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	130¼	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102¼
Erie 4ths, '80	120⅜	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102⅜
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E.	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Hud. R. 1sts	115	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Mich. C. '69 & '73	133	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. new 1sts	138	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85

Another subscription of $200,000 to the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan was made to-day for account of the Fourth National Bank of this City. The First National is taking subscriptions to the extent of $50,000 and $60,000 per day.

The increase of the Public Debt of the United States, under the new administration of the Treasury and the revised and largely increased Internal Revenue Stamps and taxes, is as follows:

July 5, 1864, total debt, all sorts........$1,792,000,000

Aug. 9, 1864, total debt, all sorts........1,832,000,000

Increase in thirty-five days, per day........$1,142,857 or $40,000,000

The holders of Ohio State Stocks are notified by the Sinking Fund Commissioners at Columbus that the Agency of Mr. A. P. Russell, in New-York City, is no longer recognized. Transfers of the Stock will therefore have to be made at Columbus to make them valid, until this difficulty is removed. We know nothing of the merits of this controversy. The notice on the subject is signed by the Attorney-General and Secretary of State, at Columbus, as Ohio Sinking Fund Commissioners. It was issued after the payment of the 1st July interest on the Ohio State debt, and is interesting, therefore, only to parties desiring to make and receive transfers of the Stock. We hear it intimated to-day that the difficulty between the Agent and Commissioners is of a partisan or political nature.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,401,911 45, including for Customs $269,000; total payments, $2,024,320 69; total balance, $17,212,721 14; Seven-thirties, $58,800.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 12, were to the value of $1,533,626, against $1,668,968 same week last year, and $931,298 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	304	$125,362	1,751	$695,498	494	$210,666
Mf. of Cot'n	312	89,925	369	131,576	226	69,405
Mf. of Silk	60	45,050	200	207,754	105	75,040
Mf. of Flax	390	81,325	369	109,224	192	43,342
Miscellan's	30	13,891	68	34,021	34	12,838
Total	1,096	$355,553	2,757	$1,178,073	1,051	$411,291
		1,178,073				355,553
Total entered		$1,533,626		Total marketed.		$766,844

Stamp Tax on Demand Loans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Long years of experience in legislation have established the fact that excessive taxation defeats the end aimed at, and that special grievances or exorbitant imposts will be avoided. Government has seen fit, contrary to representations of banking men, sent purposely to Washington, to require on demand notes or call loans a stamp of five cents on a hundred dollars. Now, these loans are almost always large, with no fixed time of payment, and are liable at any moment to be called in and canceled—in fact, many such loans are made for one to three days. When the amount for a note of a hundred thousand dollars is seen to be *fifty dollars*, and there is no guarantee that the loan can lie more than a single day, the hardship becomes patent. Demand loans have become a necessity, almost, in this City, which is the settling point for the whole interior, and where deposits are so constantly shifting; yet this new feature must be prohibitive. Even the loans on time, the tax would not be felt; but on a demand loan, Government might as well, almost, charge so much a hundred on checks at sight! The effect will be to render inoperative the law. It is idle to talk about loyalty—that question cannot enter into the question; it is simply, ability to pay. No person can follow a business and pay such exorbitant charges for a loan for a few days. A party, to exhibit *material* symptoms of loyalty, must become possessed of something. By this means Government will absorb the whole in advance.

X.

Our correspondent, who writes as a Bank Officer, may be mistaken in his assumption that "demand loans *are a necessity.*" The practice in New York, we are well aware, has grown up to be a rule, as against Brokers and other borrowers on temporary accommodation. But it has often proved a mischievous and very embarrassing rule in following, if not really engendering, sharp turns in the Money Market. If, therefore, the new stamp tax necessitates a reform in this practice, so as to insure from three to ten days' notice on calling in temporary loans, and the Banks and other money lenders at call confine their business to the new rule, (the notice, whether three or five or ten days being specified in the notes or obligations to the loan,) we do not see that either hardship or public mischief would ensue. Indeed, the latter would rather be guarded against.

And so we might remark of the new stamp upon Certified Checks as part of the circulation of the Banks. There is no other Money Market in this country or in Europe, where the certification of checks is so extensively resorted to, or recognized as a safe practice, as in New-York. It has swollen the daily exchanges through the Clearing-house beyond all reasonable bounds, and, of late years, created a difference between checks for legal Tender at the counters of the Banks, and checks to be settled between each other at the Clearing-house next day; such settlements being allowed in some other way, or by passing some other token than legal Tender. It is not difficult to see that such a process practically inflates the paper currency or circulation of and between the Banks, while the Government is unjustly held responsible for all the mischiefs of a redundant Money Market. If a Bank lends to a Broker a given amount of Money, or agrees to conduct his account on a given license or, understanding that he can check against it through the day, the presumption is, in the first case, that the Bank has the Money in Legal Tender, actually on hand, to lend to its dealer, and in the other that it has the Money in Legal Tender to advance on his checks, of demand through the day, until he, in his turn, can make his account good. To lessen the heavy tax upon circulation, (including the circulation of certified checks,) it now becomes the interest of the Banks to curtail their old practice, so that the daily clearances are substantially reduced to checks which are known to be intrinsically good without certification. The previous practice cannot be held to be a necessity, merely because of its long standing. And if its continuance be a great convenience, or of decided profit to the Banks, then they can afford to pay the tax upon this peculiar circulation; having, in reality, in this City, very little other circulation of their own.

One other point had best be noticed in this connexion. The Banks cannot *safely* ignore the stamp-tax on demand loans by suffering their dealers to overdraw against securities lodged with them, any more than they can fail to report their average circulation (if only for a single day) of certified checks. They can venture, of course, as we understand some of them are doing, to trust their dealers of known honor and responsibility to overdraw their accounts, against securities lodged in Bank, on the *parole* understanding that the overdraft is to bear a given rate of interest, until made good on demand; but this transaction is not the less, in the meaning of the law, a demand loan, subject to the stamp, and to all the penalties for omitting it. Besides which, it is not altogether clear, in the contingency of the default of the borrower, that his securities, against his consent, could be forced to immediate sale, (with or without public advertisement,) while the whole transaction is tainted by a deliberate attempt to avoid the stamp tax, even though the borrower, as well as the lender, should be a party to it. It strikes us the rule of law would be the same as in the case of usury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Aſſiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of United States and other Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 21,931 bbls. Flour, 142,112 bushels Wheat, 145,054 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 96,777 bushels Oats, 15,020 bushels Malt, 2,420 pkgs. Provisions, and 207 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former (nominal) quotations.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping; Middlings $1 72@$1 74 ℔ ℔.

FISH—The demand has been fair, and prices have been generally well supported.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited since our last, at unchanged prices. Layer Raisins, $5 50; Bunch do., $4 50, ℔ box; Currants, 20½c.@21c., ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, at somewhat firmer prices, especially low and medium grades, which have been more sought after. Sales since our last amount to 21,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90@$10 10, and for September and October delivery $10 50@$10 75 respectively; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 70 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 50
Extra State	9 70	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 15	@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 75	@13 00
Extra Gennessee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@15 00

Southern Flour is rather more active and is firmer; sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in active, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, chiefly for export, at a partial advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, mainly on prime Spring. Sales have been made since our last of 168,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 65; Amber Western at $2 47@$2 53, and (reported) at $2 55; Red Western at $2 35@$2 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 37@$2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but at easier prices; sales since our last, 131,000 bushels, at $1 51@$1 54, chiefly at $1 51½@$1 52, for mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye is declining; 1,500 bush. were sold at $1 85 Oats are in moderate demand at easier prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., and State at 96c.@98c., cash, ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending Aug. 9, Messrs. Geo. L. Jones & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—The demand during the past week has not been quite strong enough to fully sustain our last quotations, though the market most of the week has ruled firm. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 264,685 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 94,446 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 33,856 bbls.; to Canada, 58,563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 49,665 bbls.; by D. and M. Railroad, 23,952 bbls.; other ports, 4,203 bbls. Receipts for the week, 2,739 bbls., against 7,195 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ℔ bbl. *Wheat*—There has not been an active business during the past week. The high range of prices, compared with Eastern markets, has kept most shippers out of the market, and the only clearances reported are 18,800 bushels to Buffalo, and 42,350 bushels to Canada. The receipts continue considerably larger than at same date last year, and would seem to indicate that farmers have a pretty good opinion of present prices, and expect to have a fair surplus from the new crop. The weather has been favorable for harvesting. None of the new Wheat has been received or exhibited as yet. The stock in store is estimated at about 450,000 bushels. Receipts for week 163,577 bushels, against 47,248 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st of January aggregate 6,726,965 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 61,050 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,766,195 bushels, as follows: to Buffalo, 4,335,962 bushels; to Oswego, 416,227 bushels; to Canada, 1,780,593 bushels; to other ports, 233,413 bushels.

The sales on 'change to-day were principally at $2 03 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee," and "Amber Iowa,") market closing quiet. No. 2 do. inactive at $1 88@$1 93. Oats held at 73c.@74c. in store. Receipts for week 12,445 bushels. Corn selling at $1 24@$1 25 in store. Receipts for week, 7,773 bushels. Lake freights dull at 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and nominal at 14c. to Oswego.

HAY—North River is in fair supply and very moderate request at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 18c.@30c. for good to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand at former prices.

LATHS—Are in request and steady in price.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole at essentially unaltered prices. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak Light, Cropped, Good, 61c.@63c.; Oak Middle, Cropped, Good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 40c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in request at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Are selling slowly, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in limited demand generally at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50 $1 55; Linseed Oil at $1 75; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 75; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c., free, and 85c.@86c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, at advanced prices. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., at $38 25@$39 50, closing at $39@$39 25 for New Mess; $36@$36 50 for Old Mess; $34@$36 50 for Prime Mess; $35@$35 50 for Thin Mess, and $34@$34 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 16½c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@25c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales of 500 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in good demand, at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 3,850 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery 23½c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 42c.@49c., for poor to prime, and 50c.@52c. for choice to fancy State, and 38c.@46c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at 18c.@26c. ℔ ℔. The following statement, given by the Cincinnati *Price Current,* shows the stocks of Provisions at the principal Western cities on the 1st of August:

At Cincinnati:	
Sides, ℔s.	7,595,000
Shoulders	3,436,000
Hams	2,101,000
Mess Pork, bbls.	8,500
Prime Mess	220
Prime Lard, tcs.	11,350
Prime Lard, kegs	800
At St. Louis:	
Sides, rib and clear, bulk and bacon, ℔s.	2,000,000
Bulk and Bacon Shoulders	200,000
Sugar Cured Hams	1,250,000
Plain Hams	187,000
Mess and Prime Mess Pork, bbls.	7,000
Lard, tcs	15,000
At Chicago:	
Bulk Shoulders, ℔s.	1,300,000
Dry Salt Hams	200,000
Sugar Cured Hams	130,000
Mess and Prime Mess Pork, bbls.	10,000
Lard, prime, tcs	10,000
At Louisville:	
Bulk Sides, ℔s.	1,699,000
Shoulders	370,000
Hams	270,000
Mess Pork, bbls.	200
Thin Mess	231
Lard, prime, tcs	2,430
At Madison, Ind.:	
Clear Bacon Sides, ℔s.	20,000
Bacon Shoulders	25,000
Plain Hams	5,000
Sugar Cured Hams	70,000
Bulk Clear Sides	147,000
At Pittsburgh:	
Shoulders, bulk and bacon, ℔s.	1,500,000

On the upper Mississippi River the stocks are light. Five thousand bbls. of Pork will cover all held outside of the points named above. Lard and Bulk Meats are generally concentrated in the cities. The total amount is as follows:

Bulk Meats, bacon and hams	24,475,500
Mess Pork, bbls.	26,150
Lard, in tierces	38,380
Lard, in kegs	800

RICE—Has been in demand at previous prices.

SALT—Sales 5,000 bushels St. Martin's, at $1 ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet but firm.

SUGARS—Have been more inquired for at firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,480 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico at 19½c.@24c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 22c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 ℔s. inferior to choice at 10½c.@19½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky is very active and prices very firm; sales 763 hhds. at 16c.@38c.

TEAS—Have been in demand, and held quite firmly.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $1 74@$1 75½ ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 35,000 bushels Wheat 7d.@7½d.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 7d.@7½d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 7½d.; also, by steamer, 30 tons Measurement Goods and 35 bales Furs at 35s., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 8d.; 40 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a British brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. For Marseilles, a British brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen and the German States, by the *Bremen,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROCKAWAY—SATURDAY, P. M., 4 O'CLOCK.
H.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex, (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer-sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST FIFTY CENT BOOK OF THE AGE.
ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!
NARRATIVE OF
EDMUND WRIGHT.
HIS ADVENTURES WITH AND ESCAPE FROM THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE,
GIVING AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE MODUS OF THAT INFAMOUS ORGANIZATION, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT REBELLION AND THE COPPERHEAD MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.

We can scarcely comprehend that an organization of the fearful character this work describes, exists in our very midst; in short, that it influences the politics, in some degree, of every Northern State; yet Mr. Wright's disclosures most conclusively prove such to be the fact. That the rebels against our free institutions and the glorious Government of our fathers, were directing and influencing the recent State elections at the North, and using their best exertions for the success of the Butternut ticket, is a truly startling fact—*but it is a fact,* as true as the existence of Heaven! That we have in our midst, at our very doors, hundreds of men who are fully in sympathy and in secret communication with the Southern rebels, is demonstrated beyond a cavil, and we are forced to believe it.

Mr. Wright produces irrefragible evidence that he has been a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in a position to understand all its ends and aims; and we can look upon this organization only as we look upon the most damnable and hell-deserving to our country. It is time that an order of a character so infamous and destructive to every principle of political integrity, be understood by the people, that its machinations may be at once counteracted, and its very existence crushed out of every loyal State. No one that reads this narrative will fail to understand why the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized, and why they have been kept in existence. No one will fail to see that they were the grand instigators of the rebellion, and that the entire *animus* of the Southern treason and Northern Copperheadism is encouraged, fostered and sustained by the secret springs and organized wire-pulling of this hellish oligarchy! Mr. Wright's book proves all of these positions, beyond a doubt.

The work is produced in creditable style, on fine paper, with splendid illuminated covers, and fully illustrated with

TWENTY FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS,

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PRICE........FIFTY CENTS

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Address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

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TWO SPACIOUS UNFURNISHED FLOORS, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home, until Spring, or permanently. Address O., Box No. 124, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING at No. 56 West 28th-st., will let two very nice front rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired; best references required and furnished.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board in a private family, located near Union-square. Address FRANK, No. 823 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 175 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith,* leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern, MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

COPPER ROLLS FOR SALE.—FIFTY-TWO calico printers' copper rolls, letter H; average [illegible] lbs. weight. JOHN STUART, No. 190 Broadway, dealer in engines, boilers and machinery.

WANTED—ABOUT SIXTY FEET OF SMALL shafting, with hangers, fast and loose pulleys, and 120 feet belting. Inquire of LOCKWOOD & CROUTT No. 77 John-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 320 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—RORY O'MORE.

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cincinnati papers publish a dispatch, dated at Atlanta, Aug. 9, stating that Lieut.-Col. GEORGE R. ELSTNER, of the Fiftieth Ohio, was instantly killed, while gallantly leading his regiment in action, on the preceding day. They infer from this statement that a battle must have taken place on that day, but Secretary STANTON'S dispatches give no color to such a supposition.

There was rather more doing in produce and merchandise, yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Sugars, Tallow, and Lard Oil, were firmer. Fish, Hay, Hops, Leather, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco, and Whisky, steady. Corn and Oats, cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Stock market yesterday was fairly active on Government Stocks and some of the Miscellaneous Shares. The Railway speculation was tame, and prices rather weak. Gold fell off 1 ₰ cent., and Exchange on London very dull, and relatively cheaper by 2@3 ₰ cent. than Gold. Money 7 ₰ cent. at call, 7½@10 ₰ cent. on paper.

There was a report at Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, that the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE had died at the house of Mr. PAINE, in Arkadelphia, of dysentery.

The *North Carolina* has again changed Commanders. Capt. E. W. THOMPSON who for a few months has filled the place with great acceptance both to his command and to the people of Brooklyn, has been transferred to a position in Philadelphia, and is succeeded by Capt. GILLIS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that there is too much truth in the intended resignation of Secretary FESSENDEN. It will be remembered that he was very loth to accept the post, on account of the delicate state of his health; and this will be the main cause of his sending his resignation to the President. Who his successor will be it is impossible to say.

The Wade and Davis Manifesto.

We copy in another column a very excellent article from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, upon the dangers to which the cause of the country and of Freedom is exposed, from the overweening impatience of its over-zealous friends. The article has special reference to the manifesto recently issued by Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, which is certainly the most extraordinary political paper of the day. It is by far the most effective Copperhead campaign document thus far issued, and we are not in the least surprised to find that it is to be issued in that form, and widely circulated by that party, for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of President LINCOLN. It seems difficult to believe that the authors of this paper could have deliberately aimed at such a result. For years they have been among the most prominent and effective advocates of Republican principles. They have taken a leading part in all the acts and measures of the Republican party. They have sustained its doctrines, defended its action and sustained its candidates. The party has given them its confidence, covered them with honors, and placed in their hands ample power and influence.

It is nothing strange that they should not be able to approve all its measures, or to indorse every act of the President whom they themselves aided to elect. This happens always. No man of independent thought can ever give his unqualified sanction to all the doings and sayings of the party with which he is connected, or of the men who have become its representatives. But as practical men,—as statesmen of large experience in public affairs, it is strange that these gentlemen should have thus openly allied themselves with the political party which they have so often and so warmly denounced as enemies of the country and as hostile to every principle of freedom they have deemed essential to the public good. It is idle to claim that they have done it from principle: they have done it from personal resentment;—they are determined to punish Mr. LINCOLN for having acted on his own convictions of public policy rather than upon those which they set forth for his adoption. The circumstance that they thereby endanger the existence of the Government, is so mere a trifle as scarcely to merit their attention.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* gives these gentlemen, and all others afflicted by a similar over-estimate of themselves, some very excellent advice as to their duty in the premises. The *Standard* concurs with them substantially in opinion upon the bill and the President's veto of it. But it does not feel warranted on that account in going over to the ranks of the enemy, and assisting to place in power men whom they have always denounced as enemies of freedom and of the country. Their first duty, says the *Standard*, is to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion. They are to see to it that neither the rebels at the South, nor their allies in the North, achieve a victory. The Government must be kept in the hands of loyal men. And as Mr. LINCOLN is the representative of the Union party, as he has been nominated by them and made their candidate, and as either he or his Democratic competitor must be elected, it is clearly their duty to give him their support and aid his election. All minor matters can be settled afterward.

We commend this article from the *Standard* to general attention. It is sensible and timely.

The Indian Territory.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, uses the following language in relation to the present status of the Indians. It deserves consideration:

> "It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi-independent nations, and making treaties with them for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are within the limits of the recognized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. * * Indeed, whatever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of Indians where their lands were required for agricultural purposes by advancing settlements."

Two or three projects have been mooted. Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, submitted a proposition to remove all of the semi-civilized tribes in Kansas, and elsewhere in the West, to the Indian Territory, and then, abolishing the system of tribal agencies and traders, control all the nations by one general superintendency, holding the country inviolate forever. This project has been approved, to a certain extent, by the Indian Bureau and Congress, and an appropriation was made to aid it. Commissioner DOLE was West during last Summer for the purpose of perfecting arrangements. Treaties to this end were made with one or two Kansas tribes.

Much can be said in favor of this plan, if it can be thoroughly carried out. It is open to the objection of not taking into consideration the future relations of the Indians to our civilization. At some day, not far distant, the quasi-sovereignties of the tribes must terminate, the system of communal landholding be abolished, and the Indians prepared to take their place among American citizens, or to pass away and be forgotten. A plan, like the foregoing, which would also offer representation and citizenship to the civilized Indians might be the most desirable to adopt.

Another has been mooted. It would be more likely to meet the views of the Western people, whatever might be said of its justice. It is to abolish the tribal system altogether; secure by some equitable arrangement to the Indians, each individual's proportion of the funds belonging to them held by the Government; give to each person a certain amount of land in severalty, and then make them citizens of the United States, throwing open the unoccupied lands to the white settler. This would give us a new Free State to the Union. This plan will meet its chief objections from the agents and traders who live out of the present system; and its most strenuous opposition from prominent Indian leaders, like the Rosses, who naturally desire to preserve their great personal influence. Other objections might be urged against the voting proposition. To this it can be truly replied, that the loyal members of these nations are fully as capable of intelligently using the ballot as are the majority of the white men of Arkansas and Missouri. It is certainly more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, that so far and fast as practicable, those who are part of our population should be elevated to and accorded the privileges of American nationality.

The Colonial Federative Scheme—Aspirations Toward Independence.

FIELDING was of opinion that one might discuss a given question all the better from knowing something about it. But this is an extravagant view which the thoroughly independent critic naturally discards. Here we have a wordy writer in the London *Times*, and a host of newspaper writers among ourselves who take their cue from that journal, conjuring up without any rhyme or reason a series of imaginary difficulties in the way of a federative system for the neighboring British provinces, from the fact that the question is one altogether Imperial in its nature, and that its settlement must be regulated mainly by considerations of Imperial policy. The colonies, it is alleged, cannot amend their own Constitutions, and there is a great probability, it is hinted, of a collision being the result of the proposed political enterprize.

As regards the great colony of Canada—which must have a controlling influence in the settlement of this federation scheme—it is an error to say that she cannot change her constitutional system without the consent of the Imperial Parliament. She can change it to-morrow, and that too by a simple majority of both houses of the Legislature—the assent of the Crown being even more a matter of form than the Governor's signature to an ordinary measure passed by the Legislature of New-York.

This right of altering its Constitution was extended to the Province in 1855, when the Upper Legislative Chamber was made elective, and the Crown was deprived of the power of appointing members to that House by *mandamus*. The Governor-General, for the time being, of course, has instructions (which have varied very little from the time of Sir CHARLES BAGOT, twenty years ago,) to reserve for the Queen's especial sanction any measures which he may find likely to derogate from the Imperial prerogatives; but the constitutional concession of 1855 practically makes this reservation a matter of form.

Holding these constitutional rights in possession, Canada, then, has ample power to change her present Legislative Union into a Federal compact. It is true, the power conferred in 1855 does not impart to her the right of embracing other colonies in her federative system; but the right of the maritime colonies to combine with Canada, or of Canada to combine with the maritime colonies, was conceded by the Colonial Office in 1859, and both Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, as Colonial Secretaries, have put themselves distinctly on record on the side of federation, or in favor of some enlarged Union of the British American Colonies. Both parties in England are thus thoroughly committed to the project which seems to be the rage, for the time at least, among the British American people. But even were the fact otherwise, the whole principle of the right to introduce the Federal system, is settled as regards the greatest and wealthiest section of British America by the act of 1855. That is, Upper and Lower Canada can reorganize their constitutional system on the Federal principle as easily—so far as imperial interferences goes—as they can pass a law for opening up a new township line. When they have thus reorganized their political system, they will find themselve a long step nearer to independence than they are to-day, even although some of their extra loyal representatives loudly deprecate such a conclusion.

The object of the London journalist is to show that the Colonies in thus aiming to establish among themselves a federative system, will be compelled to ask the Imperial Government and Legislature for favors, for which a full equivalent must be given. That is, if Upper and Lower Canada establish a federative system in place of their ill-adjusted legislative Union, or if the United Province of Canada unites with the maritime Colonies in a common federation, they must assume at once the responsibilities of their own defence. They may have the privilege of remaining nominally dependencies of England; they may continue as they are, unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament and the Imperial Cabinet; they may stand, as they do to-day, without even the faintest whisper of a voice in the direction of the foreign policy of the Home Government, and they may preserve the distinction of finding themselves involved in the contingencies of a war originated solely to subserve imperial ends—provided they are willing to assume the cost of maintaining a standing army which shall protect their borders against invasion, from the Restigouche River to the Sault Ste. Marie.

This is the temper in which the leading organ of public opinion in England proceeds to discuss the policy of federation as applied to a cluster of dependencies which already rank not lower than *fifth* among the commercial communities of the world. It is not a temper, we should suppose, that could greatly conduce to the strengthening of the ties which keep the colonies in the leading strings of the parent State. Much, however, depends upon the spirit with which the Provincials themselves are prepared to act. They have had an uninterrupted reign of faction for many years. They have enjoyed all the luxuries of a continuous sectional squabble extended over the better part of two decades. Now, they may wish—if only for the sake of change—to do something which shall challenge the respect of the outside world. In this effort they will at least have the good wishes of their nearest neighbors.

Explanatory.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your daily issue of yesterday, a review of Mr. TENNYSON'S new volume, *Enoch Arden*, just published by us, opens with the following sentence:

> "Such is the title that, with questionable taste, the American publishers have substituted for that of the English edition—no doubt chosen by the poet himself—*Idyls of the Hearth*."

The volume in question was first announced by Mr. TENNYSON'S English publishers under the title, *Idyls of the Hearth*, and the announcement was repeated by ourselves as his American publishers. The change from that title to the present one is of the author's own making—the volume being published in England with the title, *Enoch Arden*. The changing of titles at the moment of going to press is not a new thing with Mr. TENNYSON. His volume, *Idyls of the King*, was, until within a few days before its publication, announced under the title, *The True and the False*.

As the sentence quoted from your review seems to place us in a false position toward the many readers of Mr. TENNYSON in this country, we would request the publication of this note in correction. Very respectfully yours, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Spare the Forests!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The choicest of the Adirondack Mountains *before they are despoiled of their forests*." These few words from to-day's TIMES must go home to the hearts of all those who are accustomed to look further than the temporary profits of a few proprietors or speculators. It is much to be desired that any persons who are undertaking to "improve off the face of the earth" the Adirondack woodlands, could be induced to read carefully the effects of destroying forests, as set forth in that remarkable and valuable work, MARSH'S *Man and Nature*, which it was a pleasure to see so fully and favorably reviewed by you not long ago. They would there learn how large tracts of fertile land in the Old World have been reduced to sterility, and how the present generation of Europeans are endeavoring, in most instances vainly, to restore what their ancestors ignorantly squandered. *This very case* is foreseen by Mr. MARSH (pp. 234-6.) The whole passage is much too long to be inserted in your columns, but I may be allowed to quote one sentence:

> "Nature threw up those mountains and clothed them with lofty woods, that they might serve as a reservoir to supply with perennial waters the thousand rivers and rills that are fed by the rains and snows of the Adirondacks, and as a screen for the fertile plains of the central counties against the chilling blasts of the north wind which meet no other barrier in their sweep from the Arctic pole."

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Aug. 9. CARL BENSON.

Gen. Banks' Labor System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on the system of labor employed upon the plantations of this department, you have not stated the case as clearly as you might have done. Beside the compensation which you mention, there is another item. First-class hands receive one acre of ground, which will produce one bale of cotton, worth at present more than $400. There are many who will derive this addition to their stipulated pay.

There is no man in this department more conversant with the actual state of things concerning the negroes than myself, and none in the country more radical on the "negro question," and I must say of Gen. BANKS' labor system that I believe it to be the wisest and best that could possibly be devised in the present state of affairs; and, furthermore, that in my judgment the negro has no better friend in the world than Gen. BANKS. His labor system and his school system are working admirably, and the good already accomplished can only be known by those who have acquainted themselves with all the facts in the case.

Respectfully, T. W. CONWAY,
Chaplain, United States Army.
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1864.

ARMY OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Letter from Prof. Mahan in Regard to the Published Letter of Gen. Buell.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 9, 1864.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Mere accident brought under my eye the following extract from a letter said to be from DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., late of the United States Army, which I found in a local journal:

> "A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the year; and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave the policy my earnest support. Unfortunately, it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment."

In noticing it, my object is not to speak disparagingly of the writer, whom I have esteemed as a man and thought highly of as a soldier, but to give vent to my feelings of regret that, in a crisis of the country like the present one, a man who had enjoyed so large a measure of his country's honors and confidence, should have felt it necessary, under any circumstances, to do what he could not but have foreseen would be an injury to her best interests. That Gen. BUELL may have grievances to complain of, I will admit, but was this the best way to have them righted? That he has received wrongs at the hands of enemies, is more than probable. Where is the man who has not? But is not the very step he has taken the best justification he could have put in the hands of his opponents for their acts. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* is a maxim which the nation that gave birth to a LA ROCHEFOUCAULD is fond of quoting. May his enemies not say that the officer who, at such a moment as this, throws up the commission received from his country, must have held the confidence thus placed in him at too low a figure even to have justified its bestowal? May they not ask, is this mere partisanship, or patriotism, that has prompted his act?

As I have stated, I deeply regret this on Gen. BUELL'S account. I regret it the more on that of my country, for he has the elements in him of a good soldier, and with our losses of such men on the field of battle we cannot afford to lose any, worthy of being retained, in any other way. But my greatest regret is that one who was looked upon as among the soundest of our military ethical authorities should have set this example to his fellow soldiers. The worse from the high source from which it comes. It is to them, particularly to those of my younger comrades, graduates like himself of our national military school, I would point out the false beacon, however bright it may seem. It is to them that I would offer the contrast of a WASHINGTON and a WELLINGTON, both servants of a constitutional State; both beset by many and grievous trials from their fellow countrymen, but bearing them with fortitude; forgetful of their private wrongs in the duty owed to their country. Ready to bear any odium, so long as they knew that, cost what it might to them, their country should not suffer by their acts. It is upon such beacons that I would conjure them to fix their eyes unwaveringly. It is not only the true direction; but, even if actuated by so low a motive as the gaining of popular applause, it is the best policy. The people, like a handsome woman, may be capricious, but they are never truly ungrateful to the self-sacrificing lover. They may not give him the place that he desires, but will not withhold from him one that is desirable. Let them remember that the plaudits of a few partisans now is not the verdict of posterity; that the day will, sooner or later, come, when the petty private passions of the moment will have passed away, and nothing be remembered but the glorious deeds of the battle-field, hardly maintained, to save a nation's existence. Take among the many examples now before them that of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, a Virginian by birth and family—the man who, up to the present hour, has never left the field for a day, that his country's cause might not suffer through his absence; who, whatever his own bitter thoughts or dark forebodings, has kept them in the deep recesses of his own breast, whilst all the energies of his mind and his strong arm were thrown out for the success of that cause. When he shall appeal to his fellow countrymen, what human lips will speak such eloquent words as the bare sounds of Mill Spring, Chattanooga and Chickamauga? Yes, my younger comrades, when your appeal shall be made likewise, your fellow countrymen will not ask how well you criticised this or that military operation, how you viewed this or that act of an administration, but, with the true instincts of human honesty, they will recall the fields upon which your names are engraved, and point to your wounds, gained in their defence. This, as a great writer puts into the mouth of a true soldier, "is worth living for—more, it is worth dying for"—because it is the guerdon of duty honestly performed.

This civil struggle has presented many sad features to the contemplation of the world, but, to my mind, none more so than the one of the soldier quitting the battle-field to spread his private griefs before the public. Thus, not only withdrawing the support of his own arm, but doing much, wittingly or otherwise, to unnerve the arms of others. Whilst I deplore, I can understand the action of those who deserted the flag to which they had sworn allegiance, to uphold the one they now fight under. The ties of kindred, the sacrifice of all social relations in acting otherwise, perverted views of national duty, and even pecuniary interests, can readily account for this; but how am I to explain, upon any grounds that men hold in esteem, the like act of those who have no such pressure to plead? What argument can they present to their country, which patriotism can indorse, to justify their act? What will be the verdict of posterity, if unhappily their names should survive the notoriety of the hour! Such an act with weak men may lead to consequences that, when casting aside all petty griefs and feelings of revenge, they would shudder to think of incurring. The chasm between such an act and the most fearful of offences is narrower than it may seem. Neither ARNOLD nor MOREAU, in their first hours of discontent and disappointment, probably dreamed of doing more than giving vent to their soured feelings.

I am now, dear sir, an old man myself, *vetus veterorum*. What I have here written may not be the words of wisdom, but they are the utterances of convictions honestly entertained, and my rule of duty. Brought up at the feet of those two Gamaliels of our military hierarchy, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. THAYER, the nestors of our army, *Rari nantes*, my views of the military obligation, particularly as it affects those educated by the nation, and, thus far, set apart for its service, may seem exaggerated. Time has but strengthened them, and, so far as in me lay, I have tried to impress them on all within the reach of my influence. Properly understood, I have no doubt of their soundness; and, if acted up to in a spirit of fairness, no fears of their proving otherwise than healthful to the State.

And now but one word to any who may take this letter as uncalled for. This act of Gen. BUELL affects not him alone. It affects me as a citizen. It affects the body to which we both belong, the graduates of the Military Academy. It cannot fail to impair the confidence of many in this body, and in those to whose guidance the school from which they come has been intrusted by the Government. Gen. BUELL may not have intended this, but the deduction is not far-fetched.

Very truly, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
D. H. MAHAN.

Testimonial to Charlotte Cushman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you call the attention of your readers generally, and of the friends of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN particularly, to the testimonial of appreciation of her worth, remarkable genius and patriotic liberality, which is about to be sent from our shores to her in her distant home at Rome.

Some of the leading artists of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, united in furnishing sketches for an album, containing in all about fifty paintings in oil and water, which was contributed by them to the great Central Fair, recently held in the latter city for the Sanitary Commission, with the understanding that the volume, valued at $1,500, should be subscribed for by the friends of Miss CUSHMAN in these three cities and be presented to her through the Fair. About $700 were raised in Philadelphia, about $500 in Boston; but as yet only $100 has been received from New-York. A check for $100 from San Francisco was sufficient to pay the expenses incurred in binding, which work was beautifully executed in green, gold and ivory—a very gem of art.

We think that it cannot be generally known to the friends of Miss CUSHMAN in New-York that the subscription book which contains the autograph names of subscribers, is at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union; or the delay in filling up the amount would not have been so great.

This autograph book is also very prettily gotten up, and contains the following notice of Miss CUSHMAN'S generous donation from the pen of Dr. BELLOWS:

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BELLOWS.

The President of the Sanitary Commission feels it to be a great pleasure to call universal attention to the patriotic munificence of our distinguished countrywoman, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who, from the vessel in which she leaves our shores, modestly sends the full amount of her splendid donations to the sick and wounded through the United States Sanitary Commission.

The magnificent product of the genius of Miss CUSHMAN, devoted to the relief of our suffering soldiers, is only the most striking exemplification yet made of woman's power and will to do her full part in the national struggle.

Inspired with love and pity the American women have been, by their labors and sympathies, a real part of the army, and their ranks, under leaders like Miss CUSHMAN, will not break while the sons, brothers and husbands are firm and faithful in the field.

It is due to Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magically evoked by her spell, is but the least part of the service which ever since the war began she has been rendering our cause in Europe.

Her earnest faith in the darkest hours; her prophetic confidence in our success; her eloquent patriotism in all presences, have been potent influences abroad and deserve and command the gratitude of the whole nation.

In compliment to the noble woman, whose generous bestowment of $8,267 29 I hereby publicly acknowledge, the commission has ordered the whole amount to be expended through our home branches in the cities where the several sums were contributed, that this money may continue as long as possible to be sanctified by the touch of only woman's hands.

It will thus reach our soldiers on battle-fields and in hospitals, charged with the blessings, prayers and tears of American womanhood.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

The Internal Revenue Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems still to be much misunderstanding about the Internal Revenue Law. The law reads: "Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, &c., &c., &c., and a receipt for the delivery of any property—two cents." The railroad companies make trouble with their customers in refusing to take freight, unless the party *sending* said freight shall attach the two cent stamp, instead of the company doing so as the receivers. Again, the Hudson River Railroad Company and the Erie do not affix the two cent stamps to the bills on receiving payment for freight. I have seen bills paid yesterday to which no stamp is affixed. Are these companies not liable to a $50 fine in each instance? G. F. T.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

A Serious Railroad Collision.

TRAINS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX AND NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS IN COLLISION.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 11.

The trains of the Morris and Essex, and the New-Jersey roads, which left New-York at 11:30 o'clock this morning, by way of Hoboken and Jersey City, respectively, came together with a fearful crash at Budd's Cut, just beyond the East Newark Station, about noon. The lives of the passengers of both trains were Providentially saved, though a brakeman of the Morris road, named DANIEL RICE, had both legs broken. Two of the Morris freight cars were destroyed, and the engine *H. L. Southard*, of the New-Jersey road, was somewhat damaged.

The tracks of the two roads at the scene of the accident, run closely parallel, and the two trains were moving in the same direction, that of the Morris Road being a little in advance, when an axle of one of its coal cars broke. The remainder of the train came rushing on by its own momentum, and two large inclosed freight cars, being diverted from their course, darted across both tracks of the New-Jersey Road, in front of the train from Jersey City, the engine of which crashed through the foremost car, with some little damage to itself, and instantly both trains were suddenly stopped, all the tracks being overwhelmed by the wreck of broken cars. Fortunately the passenger cars of both trains were in their rears, and escaped without damage, though with a severe shock to those who were in them. The brakemen of the Morris train being most exposed, were severely bruised, and very narrowly escaped with their lives. DANIEL RICE, of Hackettstown, was the only one seriously injured. One or both of his legs being broken, he was conveyed to the last car of the train, where he received every possible alleviation for his sufferings by sympathizing ladies and gentlemen, and meanwhile medical aid was sent for at Newark.

The twelve o'clock train from this city for New-York had just left the East Newark station filled with passengers, and had scarcely got under way, when the engineer saw the colliding trains ahead in barely time to check his speed, and prevent his own train from mingling in the calamity.

An accident so alarming as this, and so liable to recurrence, with more terrible results, should not be allowed to pass without investigation. The engineers and conductors of the trains are doubtless free from all responsibility or blame, but an examination of the broken car and axle will show whether it was a safe vehicle to occupy so important a position and endanger so many lives. If it shall prove to have been as untrustworthy as it appeared to be to an unpractical observer a moment after the accident, then some one must be censurable for allowing it to be placed where it was.

Pensions—The Hundred-Day Men.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following correspondence, from which it appears that heirs of hundred-day soldiers are legally entitled to receive pensions:

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1864.

Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am advised that there is considerable doubt in the minds of many citizens of the State which it is my privilege to represent as military agent in this city, whether heirs of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates who have died or been disabled while in the hundred-days' service are entitled to pension, the same as if the soldier had died or been disabled in the three years' service.

Will you please inform me on the subject, that I may give it publicity?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

PENSION OFFICE, August 9, 1864.

SIR: To the inquiry in your letter of the 8th inst. I reply that, under the act of July 14, 1862, the same rights in regard to pensions are granted to those called into the service for one hundred days (and to their widows or dependent relatives in case of death,) as to those who have enlisted for the term of three years. This law, under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed, is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between those engaging for a longer or a shorter period. It surprises me to learn that doubts on this subject have existed in the mind of any one.

Very respectfully yours,
JOS. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.
JAMES C. WETMORE, Esq., Ohio Military State Agent.

OBITUARY.

—The death at Key West of WALDO ABBOTT, Esq., formerly of this City, has just been announced. Mr. ABBOTT was a man of rare purity of character, and was endeared to a large circle of friends, here and in New-Haven, by his many social and Christian virtues. The influence of his labors in behalf of Mission and Sabbath Schools will long be felt in New-Haven and throughout New-England. His papers on Sunday Schools, contributed through the columns of the *Independent*, and subsequently collected in book form, are recognized as one of the most valuable and popular books ever published on the subject. Self-sacrificing to the last, among the sick and dying at Key West, he finally himself succumbed to the power of the epidemic. He leaves a wife and two children.

—We announced a few days ago the death, by disease of the heart, of MANGLE MINTHORNE THOMPSON. He was one of our most scientific and skillful engineers, and at the early age of twenty-one took charge of the machinery of the Collins steamer *Pacific*. He was greatly admired for the perfect system and order which he introduced in every department of his profession. He was employed by Mr. WM. H. WEBB during the construction of the *Re d'Italia*, which vessel proved a great success, and he has also been engaged upon many other steamers which have been built since the commencement of the war. He was an ardent patriot, like his grandfather, the late DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Of a kind and genial nature, he had many friends who sympathize deeply with his wife, child and relatives in their irreparable bereavement.

JAMES M'CALL, ESQ.

JAMES MCCALL, Esq., died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, JAMES L. GRAHAM, Esq. He came to the City a few weeks ago to take medical advice, and while at the Clarendon Hotel, was taken ill with what proved to be asthma of the heart, and, after a long and painful illness, passed away.

Mr. MCCALL was a native of Ireland, but came to his country at a very early age. He was long connected with the firm of PETER REMSEN & Co., and subsequently was the active partner here of the firm of JAMES MCCALL & Co., from which he retired some years since, relinquishing his interest to his son, the late Mr. HAMILTON MCCALL.

He was afterward called to take charge, as President, of the Metropolitan Bank, and remained in that position long enough to see it successfully established, when he resigned, in order to give his whole attention to his family and his private affairs.

Giving up his residence in New-York, he passed some time in Europe, and has since his return resided much of the time with his son-in-law, Mr. JAS. O. SHELDON, at Geneva, N. Y.

With a high sense of honor and rare integrity in all business transactions, he was a model merchant; while a fine person, a keen sense of humor, and the manners of a high-toned Irish gentleman, made him a most welcome companion and friend. The Presbyterian Church loses in him one of its most active and devoted members.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Ground of the Arrests and Treatment of the Arrested—Substitutes and the Draft in Indiana and Kentucky—Gens. Hooker and Rosseau on the Situation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

What will be done with all of the numerous arrested has not transpired. They were arrested under Gen. SHERMAN'S instructions to Gen. BURBRIDGE, and upon Gen. CARRINGTON'S information to Gov. MORTON. The policy is to arrest only the prominent guilty, and make a wholesome example of them. Those proved to be leading "Sons of Liberty," "American Knights," "Knights of the Bush," or leading sympathisers and aiders and abettors of such, will doubtless be at least banished for the war. No convicted conspirators and traitors can be tolerated upon Kentucky soil, any more than their knightly friends, the guerillas. J. R. BUCHANAN, J. N. LEATHERS and other Peace Democratic delegates, and not a few prominent Kentuckians of all professions and callings, are in limbo.

Substitutes in New-Albany and Jeffersonville rate lower than here—$300 to $350 apiece. Indiana Congressmen and legislators and legislative candidates are procuring substitutes at these rates. Some sections in Indiana, and a few in Kentucky, will escape the draft. The demand for substitutes in Kentucky may be so increased and their supply so diminished by draft time that they may then command $1,000 to $1,500 apiece; 16,000 draft cards have been cut here for the Fourth, and 15,000 for this, the Fifth District. The probable deficiency of this district is put at 2,000 to 3,000. But our negroes may help us out more than we expect, if other States' recruiting agents will stay at home. Many members of colored regiments, as they march through here for the field, touch their hats to the looking on colored women, and bid them "*good-bye forever*."

Gen. HOOKER last Sunday remarked to Mr. GUTHRIE, that Georgia alone had grain enough in her fields to feed the whole of rebeldom, soldiers, horses and all, for another year; that Gen. SHERMAN'S plan is to compel the surrender of Gen. HOOD'S army by cutting and keeping cut his communications, and that he will succeed; that should Gen. HOOD again come out of his intrenchments, Gen. SHERMAN will whip him back again, but that he cannot carry Atlanta by direct assault, unless perchance, through a most exorbitant sacrifice of precious human life.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, yesterday, told me that all is working right at Gen. SHERMAN'S front. But he seems to think that the rebellion's end may not draw nigh until our Government and our people, like the rebels, shall make a business of war, and make everybody and everything subservient thereto. Then, and not till then, may we have a well-grounded confidence that all is everywhere well, and will turn out well.

PONTIAC.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

The Paulding, Ohio, *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Mr. CHASE, in reply to one from Hon. JOSEPH CABLE, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. It was not designed for publication:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside, and had not earnest sympathy inside of the Administration. They were steadily prevailing, however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned.

Your friend,
Hon. JOSEPH CABLE. S. P. CHASE.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS IN TROUBLE IN ALBANY.—There was quite a stir at the Police Court on Saturday afternoon. About 1 o'clock Officer COWLERSON brought in M. C. G. NICHOLS and A. B. PRATT, two well-known substitute brokers of this city. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they were under arrest upon a warrant issued by Squire COLE for forgery. They remained in custody till 2 o'clock, when an examination was had. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. PARSONS, appeared in behalf of the complainant, Mrs. CATHARINE MAYER, and Mr. COLVIN for the accused. The complainant was examined when the following facts appeared:

In March last her son, with another boy, were taken by the defendants to New-York and enlisted, although this county was then paying the same bounty as New-York, viz: $300. The boys in each case got but $25, and supposed, as they requested, that the balance would be sent to their mothers. It appearing that such was not done, NICHOLS and PRATT were made to disgorge the amounts. In the case in question, they gave to Mrs. MAYER $150, and she was satisfied till she heard from her son that she ought to have $125 more. They were made to disgorge that amount. It now turns out that Provost-Marshal MANIERRE, of New-York, gave to the brokers his check for $275, payable to the order of Mrs. MAYER, the mother. The defendant, PRATT, got the money on this check at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. She now alleges that the indorsement of her name upon the check is an absolute forgery. And any one that sees her true signature and the one upon the check can have no doubt about their being made by different persons.

Upon this proof the defendants were held to bail by Squire COLE, the case being adjourned till this afternoon to get the evidence of the bank teller and other proof.

The fact of the forgery has been known to the Provost-Marshal for some weeks, but it was requisite to ascertain the whereabouts of the complainant and obtain her presence.

While this case was going on in the police office, Mr. JAMES BRICE, so well known in this city as a substitute broker, came in to see his friends. While thus engaged an officer from Troy also came in and arrested Mr. BRICE, and took him to Troy. The arrest was made, as we learn, upon two warrants issued by the police justice of that city. One of the charges is said to be for subornation of perjury in getting a boy to swear falsely to his age. After an examination he was held to bail.

The old adage is still true, "Justice may be slow, but it is sure."—*Albany Evening Journal, [illegible]*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The most genial tribute yet paid to the memory of Nathaniel Hawthorne is undoubtedly a paper by Mr. Edward Dicey, in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, of which periodical Mr. Dicey was for some time the American correspondent. His letters were collected in two volumes, entitled *Six Months in America*, and are distinguished for fairness and impartiality. His acquaintance with Hawthorne commenced at Washington in the Winter of 1861, and extended to the limit of Mr. Dicey's stay in this country, including some time spent under Hawthorne's roof, at Concord. Mr. Dicey explains how, at Washington, circumstances threw them much together, leading to an intimacy that revealed an interior as different as possible from the icy chill of manner that shrouded to strangers the *naïveté* and child-like simplicity really characteristic of the novelist. The paper is written with intelligence and good feeling, and deserves tranferrence to our journals, as, in the strife of war and other absorbing interests, scarcely justice has been done hitherto to Hawthorne in his own country.

—New-York is now a veritable *cosmos*, comprising many different worlds, whose orbits are so distinct that their very existence is unknown to each other. Those who are accustomed to regard it—for instance—as a great mercantile, or political, or fashionable centre, will be surprised at the appearance of the volumes before us, entitled *The Philobiblion, a Monthly Bibliographical Journal, containing Critical Notices of and Extracts from Rare, Curious and Valuable Old Books.* Two years' successful career, the aggregation of which forms two handsome volumes, is sufficient to certify the existence of a cycle of readers and purchasers, not carried away by the prevailing fashion of the day, but staunch in their devotion to the elder worthies of literature, and untiring in the pursuit of whatever may elucidate and illustrate their lives and writings. The very appearance of *The Philobiblion* proclaims its mission. Its semi-obsolete type, and antique paper, would look as strange among the ordinary periodicals of the day, as Shakespeare's Elizabethan ruff and trunk hose in a gathering of the sartorial masterpieces of our Broadway "artists." The contents will be found fully in keeping with the outward garniture, where the head of Erasmus occupies the position, so long filled by that of old George Buchanan, on the cover of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Messrs. Philes, of Nassau-street, are the publishers of *The Philobiblion*, and have, we understand, only a few complete sets for miscellaneous sale, independently of the regular subscription. A copy should at once be secured by all "lovers and preservers of antiquity."

—Capt. Semmes is about to become the historian of his own exploits, and two firms in New-York have announced the republication of his book, now preparing in England, *The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter, from the Private Journals of the Captain.*" Mr. Carlton, however, we believe, has secured the prize, and the book will speedily be issued by him. The newspapers are now referring to a volume of naval sketches written by Semmes when on board of the United States vessel, the *Somers*, as affording proof of fair literary ability. He is probably, indeed, to his own disgrace, the first pirate capable of describing his career, for though that character has sometimes been attributed to the old William Dampier, whose accounts of his voyages are most highly valued for the accuracy and vividness of their descriptions, there is no proof that he deserved the reproach, lessened, though it was in that day, when to prey on "the Spaniard" seemed always a legitimate pursuit.

—The *Examiner*, in its literary department, understood to be still in charge of Mr. John Forster, groups together for review, as indicating the activity of literary and scientific speculation in the American mind, Mr. Marsh's *Man and Nature*, and Dr. Draper's *Intellectual Development of Europe*. While acknowledging the wide range and powerful grasp of its subject displayed in the latter work, more unqualified praise is bestowed on *Man and Nature*. This the critic justly regards as a positive and valuable contribution to an obscure and neglected branch of physical study, which rises even to a higher flight when considered in relation to its bearings on the condition of the human race, who are proved to be *not* the blind passive slaves of cosmical influences, that they have no power to resist or change, but the inheritors, for good or evil, of the consequences of their forefathers' action, and alike responsible, in the same way, to *their* posterity for the use they make of the earth, their alloted sphere.

—Those remarkable institutions, the great Public Schools of England, have recently been submitted to the examination of a Parliamentary Commission, whose lately published report exhibits a state of things curiously at variance with received notions. So far from the mass of English gentry (who usually are educated at one or other of them) being well grounded in classical literature, it appears that any such acquirements are a rare exception to the general rule. At Eton, the most popular and wealthiest of the Foundation Schools, where eight hundred of the flower of British youth are brought up, and where the emoluments of the head master are between thirty and forty thousand dollars per annum, the best that can be said is that a boy, if studious, "is *not thought the worse of* on that account; but all real influence and distinction in the school, are only to be acquired by intense devotion to rowing or cricketing. In fact, the great majority of the Eton boys are said to lead easy, pleasant lives, spending their time chiefly in the playing-fields and on the river, and not a little of it in the public houses and taps of the neighborhood. Of Harrow School, where the receipts of the master are even greater than at Eton, the record is a little better, and at Winchester School study is more regarded than play, most of the hard-working clergy being educated there. At Westminster School, where Dr. Busby's awful shadow still rules, it is stated that the system of "fagging" prevails so strictly that at the end of his first year a boy cannot only have made no advance, but he must necessarily know less than when he came, as the whole of his time would be taken up with blacking shoes, lighting fires, &c., for the elder boys, so absurdly does English conservatism cling to the worst abuses that have age and precedent in their favor. The only great schools that properly carry out their purpose are declared to be two of minor consequence and rank, Shrewsbury and Rugby, and in these the impetus toward good that yet survives are given to two distinguished men, formerly at the head of each, Dr. Butler and Dr. Arnold. It is noteworthy how the influence of good, honest and conscientious work dies not with its originator, but continues a directing and sustaining power. Under Dr. Temple, the present able master of Rugby, the school is said to be a model of diligence and efficiency, such as the fondest hopes of Dr. Arnold rejoiced to anticipate.

—Rival editions of Miss Cumming's book, *Haunted Hearts*, have caused an appeal for the protection of the law in England, in favor of the legitimate impression, brought out with the consent, and for the emolument of the authoress. The impossibility of a copyright being held in the United States by any one but a citizen is clear and unquestionable; but in England the doctrine has grown up, rather by implication and analogy than by actual enactment, that an alien can hold a valid copyright, if he was a resident of the British dominions at the time of the publication of his work, and if the work, in part or in whole, was written during such British domicile. In the case of Miss Cumming, it is proved that she fulfilled these conditions by residing for a time in Canada, and it is claimed by Messrs. Low, and denied by Messrs. Routledge, that this is sufficient to acquire the same right, as fully and legitimately as a dwelling in the mother country could do. This would be an interesting question for American authors to have finally settled, but it is feared that the decision will be made on some contingent matter of form, and will leave the main point in dispute undecided. The reason why a definite settlement of the English law is not arrived at is on account of the immense expense involved in the litigation of the question. In all probability, it would far exceed the value of any copyright that is likely to be in dispute. This was the case in the great law-suit between Mr. Murray and Mr. R. G. Bohn, implicating the right to print Washington Irving's writings. The expenses incurred had already exceeded *ten thousand dollars*, when it was found wisest to compromise the matter. A Boston paper has recently "found a mare's nest" relative to these very copyrights. According to its statement, a publisher, "enterprising and progressive," and "superior in wisdom to his brethren," has discovered that four of Irving's earliest works are now unprotected by law, the term of copyright having expired, and is consequently going to publish surreptitious impressions of them. The wisdom of the great unknown is shared in common with any one who can count ten on his fingers; and we sincerely trust that, for his own sake, his "enterprise" and "progression" will be displayed on some other field. There is scarcely an offence against good feeling, or an outrage against established order, that the public would be likely to visit with more severity than a selfish and piratical attack on the property that a literary man like Irving leaves behind him for the dearest and most sacred uses.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

SPIRITS, COAL OIL AND TOBACCO.

The following is a decision in regard to the liability of distilled spirits, coal oil and tobacco, in possession of the manufacturer on the 1st day of July, 1864, to taxation under the act of June 30, 1864:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 30, 1864.

From various letters received at this office, it seems that great diversity of opinion exists among the officers of Internal Revenue and other parties interested, in regard to the construction given to the fifty-fifth section of the act of June 30, in the circular of July 6.

By the fifty-fifth section, all spirits which may have been in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, on the 1st day of July, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on that day. By the one hundred and seventy-third section, it is also provided that "all manufactures and productions on which a duty was imposed by either of the acts repealed, which shall be in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or of his agent or agents, on the day when this act takes effect, shall be held and deemed to have been manufactured or produced after such date."

These provisions are to be construed together, as the last includes the first, and both cover the same ground. They plainly apply to all distilled spirits which were, on the 1st of July, in the possession of the distiller or manufacturer, or in any public store or bonded warehouse, and spirits shipped under the old law in bills of lading. If no tax had been paid prior to July 1, no question of sale or removal could intervene if the spirits on that day were in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, but he must pay the increased rate. Coal oil and tobacco, when bonded, are, by both the old and new law, subject to the same regulations and liabilities as distilled spirits.

The old law provided that spirits and oil should become subject to tax when sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, and tobacco, when sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer, but not when bonded for export.

When either of the conditions stated occurred, the law imposed the duty, the manufacturer became bound to pay, and officers of internal revenue to enforce the collection; if such duty was paid prior to July 1, there was no liability to the increased rate, the payment having been made as required by law.

But, until the condition occurred on which the manufacturer became chargeable, he was under no liability to the Government for tax on his product, and the collector had no authority to collect. Of course, any receipt he might give for tax would be in anticipation of an obligation not yet devolved, and would not operate as a discharge of a duty to accrue afterward.

When, therefore, under the provisions of the law and the regulations of this office, any manufacture had become liable to the duty, and the manufacturer, being bound to pay, had, prior to July 1, actually paid the duty according to the former law, no liability accrues for the increased duty imposed by the recent law.

But if, under the same law and regulations, the article had not become liable to duty, no payment by the manufacturer to the collector could be made on account of duty, or operate as a legal discharge of a liability thereafter to accrue. Of course it could not avail to defeat any increased liability created by the change in the law.

Under the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 30, 1864, in relation to bonded warehouses, collectors were required to enforce the payment of the duties on spirits which were not removed to a bonded warehouse, or shipped under a bill of lading, and when, in accordance with that circular, collectors did not enforce the payment of the duty, and such duty was paid prior to July 1, such spirits must be held to be exempt from the increased rate.

Where spirits, on the 30th of June, were in a bonded warehouse, and on that day the manufacturer paid to the collector an amount equal to the duties on the same at the then rate of tax, but such spirits remained in such warehouse on the 1st of July, without any change of possession, there was no payment of the duty within the meaning of the law, and they still remain subject to the increased rate prescribed by the new law.

If the spirits or other manufactured articles were in the possession of the distiller or manufacturer, or his agent or agents, on the 1st of July, and no tax had previously been paid, the law is clear and explicit that such spirits or other articles must be held and treated as if distilled or manufactured on that day, and subject to the increased rate of tax. The non-payment of the tax is conclusive, and no inquiry need be made further.

DECISION WITH REFERENCE TO PRINTED BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, REVIEWS, &C.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important decision with reference to printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, &c.:

The Act of June 30 provides that on all printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all similar printed publications, except newspapers, a duty of five per centum ad valorem shall be levied, collected and paid.

Section 86 of the same act provides that the manufacturer or producer of any article on which a duty is imposed by law shall, in his return of the value and quantity, render an account of the full amount of actual sales made by the manufacturer, producer, or agent thereof; and section 95 further provides that when any manufactured articles, on which an excise or import duty has been paid are increased in value by being more completely finished or fitted for use or sale, without changing the original character or purposes for which the same are intended to be used, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of five per centum ad valorem upon the amount of such increased value, to be ascertained by deducting from the finished article when sold, or removed for sale, delivery or consumption, the cost or value of the original article to the person, firm or company liable to the duty imposed upon the increased value thereof.

Under these several provisions it is held that when the publisher of any book, magazine, pamphlet, review, or other similar printed publication is the owner of any copyright stereotype plates, and carries on the business of printing and binding books, he is to be held and deemed the manufacturer, and as such must take license, and pay the ad valorem duty on the amount of the sales; but if the publisher, though owning the copyright, the stereotype plates and furnishing the materials employs other parties on commission, or by contract, to print any book, magazine, &c., such printer may be held to be the manufacturer, and required to pay the tax on the value of any finished book, in case the same is bound and finished by the printer. In such case he is to collect the amount thereof of the publisher or owner.

If the printing is done by one party, and the binding by another, under contract with the publisher, then the printer may be assessed for the value of the printed sheets or signatures, and the binder on the increased value, which increased value must be determined by deducting from the trade prices of the publisher, the cost or value of the printed sheets or signatures previously assessed in the hands of the printer.

In either case, whether the tax is assessed to the publisher on the finished book, &c., or primarily on the printed sheets or signatures, and afterward on the increased value from binding and finishing, the assessment must be so made as to cover the trade value of the books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, &c., and not simply the cost of production.

The tax is an ad valorem tax of five per centum on the value of the books, &c., exclusively of any tax previously assessed and paid on the materials used, and in no case should a higher rate of tax be imposed or assessed.

The Rebels in Salem Harbor.—Quite a little scare was created, one afternoon last week, by the appearance in Salem harbor of "a long, low, black, rakish," and altogether very suspicious-looking craft, that worked slowly up the channel Sunday all the way, and when nearly within range of the guns of Fort Lee, suddenly went round and stood out to sea. All was at once intense excitement in the harbor forts. The long roll was beat, the guns of Lee and Pickering were turned upon the channel-way, and the garrison went to work putting up cartridges as speedily as possible. Sergt. Frank Swett, in charge of Fort Miller, Naugus Head, on the Marblehead shore, immediately sent home some ladies of his family who happened to be passing the afternoon with him, and addressed himself to preparation for a vigorous defence of the works against the expected attack, so far as possible, there being but three guns mounted, no ammunition in the magazine, and nobody but the Sergeant to work the pieces. A boat guard was established, and a system of signals arranged to communicate information of the enemy's approah. The night, however, passed away quietly.—*Boston Journal, Aug. 8.*

—In Massachusetts, the other day, while assorting rags in a paper-mill, a young lady found a $100 bill

Interesting to Book-gatherers.

A REMARKABLE SALE IN LONDON.

The library of the late Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury, England, was lately sold by auction in London, the sale ending with its sixth day, on the 26th of July. This appears to have been by all odds the most remarkable sale that has occurred for a long time, and many of the books offered brought prices which would have filled the soul of Dibdin himself with joy. The attendance was very large, and the bidding appears to have been spirited. We take from the reports in the London *Times* a few notes of the more striking lots in the sale.

A copy of the first and rarest edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1653, sold for £27 10s. A volume of autograph letters of English literati, including a letter of Johnson to Garrick, a bill drawn by Goldsmith on Garrick, letters by Pope, Addison and others, sold for £62. A folio series of black-letter ballads, printed between 1559 and 1597, an unrivaled collection, and *all* supposed to be unique, brought the magnificent sum of £750. Two unique copies of the "Historie of Sir Bevis of Southampton," one in the Aberdeen edition of 1630, and the other the black-letter of 1662, brought together £35. "Gammer Gurton's Needle," black-letter, 1575, extremely rare, sold for £64. A quarto of "Garrick and His Cotemporaries," containing portraits of Garrick, Johnson and others, and a great number of interesting illustrations, including a chalk sketch by Gainsborough, sold for £94 10s. Gray's Odes, with MSS. notes by the poet himself, of great interest, printed at Strawberry Hill, and exquisitely bound, brought £110. The "Boke of Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fysshinge," printed by Wynkin de Worde, but without date, brought £108. Several of the old books of jests, of great rarity, were sold at prices ranging from £40 to £64. Ben Johnson's "Sejanus," a unique, large paper, presentation copy, sold for £106. An extremely rare copy of the first edition of Milton's "Comus" sold for £36; the first edition of "Paradise Lost," in its original binding, for £25 10s.; and a beautiful copy of the edition of 1672, bound by Roger Payne, with a drawing and a miniature of Milton from Strawberry Hill, sold for £51. A beautiful little black-letter copy, the only one known, of Anthony Munday's "Banquet of Daintie Conceits," printed in 1588, was bought for £225. The exquisite vellum missals in MS. of the sixteenth century, superbly illuminated and bound, sold respectively for £285 and £230.

The great day of the sale, however, was the sixth, when Mr. Daniel's Shakespeare collection, "the grandest display of the works of the immortal Shakespeare ever offered for public competition," was sold. The chief event of the day was the sale of the copy of the excessively rare first folio, 1623, said to be the finest copy that can now come to public sale. It was offered amid great excitement, which broke out in applause, when the book was secured for Miss Burdett Coutts for 682 guineas. A beautiful copy of the second edition sold for £148. A rich collection of the separate plays of Shakespeare in original editions was offered. A fine copy of "Richard the Second," 1592, not to be found in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries, sold for 325 guineas; "Richard the Third," 1597, of perhaps greater rarity, from the Heber collection, for 335 guineas; "Love's Labor Lost," 1598, also Heber's, for 330 guineas; "Henry the Fifth," 1600, for 220 guineas; a "marvelous copy" of "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, for 255 guineas; the "finest copy in existence" of the first edition of "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, Heber's copy, for 230 guineas; the "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1602, of which only three perfect copies are known, for 330 guineas; "Othello," 1622, for £155; "Venus and Adonis," the second edition, 1594, the finest copy known, only three existing, for £240; a copy of the edition of 1596, the only other being in the Bodleian Library, for 300 guineas; a large and perfect copy of the Sonnets, 1609, which formerly cost Narcissus Luttrell one shilling, sold for 215 guineas.

We have passed by, from necessity, many items in this remarkable sale, which are perhaps as noteworthy as those which we have given. The extent and value of the collection may be understood, from the fact that the six days' sales are reported by the *Times* to have produced £12,955.

An Order from Gen. S. D. Lee.

Hedquarters, Department of
Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana,
Meridian, Miss., July 20, 1864.

General Orders No. 96.—The Lieutenant-General expresses his thanks to the officers and soldiers engaged in the recent active operations in North Mississippi for their gallantry, endurance and cheerfulness. All did their duty and are entitled to praise.

The result is, that a well equipped army of 16,000 veteran troops, under the command of a General of experience, carefully organized to overwhelm the gallant Forrest, and desolate the State of Mississippi, has been discomfited and compelled to retreat before your impetuous attack, well knowing the futility of an advance in the face of so gallant and determined a foe.

Though all performed their duty well, the General, nevertheless, thinks special praise should be given to the Kentucky brigade and Bell's Tennessee brigade, of Buford's division; Rucker's Tennessee brigade of Chalmer's division; Macry's Mississippi brigade, and the artillery under Capt. Mouton.

To the desperate gallantry of these troops on the 14th, and their tenacity under a galling fire, is to be attributed the discomfiture of the enemy more than to any other cause.

Many of your companions have sunk to honorable graves—sacrifices to our sacred cause. Peace be with them! To you, their former companions, they have left the legacy of their brave deeds, which must ever command your admiration and that of the army, and the gratitude of the country.

Let us endeavor to emulate their valor. They have died the death of the soldier, the most honorable that fails to the lot of man.

(Signed) S. D. LEE, Lieut.-Gen.
Official: P. Ellis, Jr., A. A. G.

The Fortifications of Louisville.—Capt. Hewett has been intrusted with the construction of the fortifications for the defence of Louisville. He has now some two hundred laborers at work, and accessions are daily being made to his fatigue corps. We are assured that the work will be pushed to rapid completion. The plan is very extensive, and, when finished, the works will prove quite formidable. We understand that a force of two thousand contrabands will shortly be employed upon the defences. A large amount of labor is to be performed, and it will require several months to do it. When the work is completed, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that Louisville will be one of the best fortified cities in the Union. We will then no longer start with alarm and tremble at the rumors of rebel raids into our State; but, safe behind our defences, an air of security will pervade the city, and we will mock at all hostile demonstrations made against the emporium of Kentucky.—*Louisville Journal, Aug. 10.*

—The venerable Ex-President Day, of Yale College, entered his 92d year last week, having been born August 3, 1763. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Prof. Silliman, Sen., embraced the occasion to call upon him.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

"Willard's," at Washington. "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, consider Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring, the best.

The principal grocers and druggists sell them.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S,
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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, person making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

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MAN AND HIS RELATIONS;
ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY;
THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES TO THE ORGANS, AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.
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For 15 years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of vital and mental phenomena, as exhibited in man and the animal world. It is, however, especially devoted to Man; to the constitution and immortal existence of the soul; its present relations to the body, to the external forms and internal principles in nature, and to the realm of universal intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time, the student of vital chemistry, physiology and Medicine, the divine and the moralist, the metaphysical philosopher and the political reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

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"THIS HAIR DYE"
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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DR. VON EISENBERG,
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BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been [illegible] either of further neglect or of incompetent [illegible] we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been [illegible] and the retina assumed a chronic inflammation [illegible] affecting more or less all the other [illegible] threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis [illegible] mitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864. }

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS. The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst. of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL, }
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

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OPDYKE, LORSCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 13 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864. }

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprize now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., }
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, }
August 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 30, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864. }

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 48 Wall. cor. William-st., August 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., }
NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors would beg leave to inform the public that their sale stables are now fully completed for the reception of horses, carriages, harness, &c., intended for public sale by auction, and they assure their patrons that their interests will be faithfully protected and returns made promptly.

They purpose holding sales by public auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

They hope to receive the patronage of the business and sporting community, and will always endeavor to merit their continued confidence and commands. Their facilities for the exhibition of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. They have accommodation for 75 horses, with hostlers fully acquainted with their duties, together with carriage show-rooms capable of exhibiting over 100 vehicles.

Horses, carriages, or harness intended for Wednesday's sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

N. B.—Grooms will be in attendance at any railway depot or steamboat landing in New-York, on receiving instructions by post or telegraph that horses or carriages will arrive by either conveyance.

The public are respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements.

H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.
5th-av. and 44th-st.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,283 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864. }

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864. }

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) August 13, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine young iron-gray horse, 17 hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, pleasant driver and admirably adapted for a coupé or park phæton; sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Liberty-st., a gray horse, nine years old, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.

A Doctor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.

Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $50.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.

2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hulshof, situated on the Perica River.

3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.

6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam.

C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864. }

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 26 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I., TWO two-story houses and lots; size of lots, 37½ by 105 feet each; five minutes' walk from the landing; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, if desired; good wells of water, and plenty of trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR sale at South Bergen, N. J., two miles by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes, the fine mansion Montague Villa, containing ten bedrooms, parlor, dining, library, reception, bath-room, hot and cold water, and every modern convenience; fine view of the bay and three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic house, No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house 38 feet wide, has all the modern improvements, plate glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed; will be sold with or without extra lots adjoining. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house, four stories and basement, with all modern improvements; purchaser can occupy it in a few days; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, No. 238 East 50th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In 17th-st., near Union-square. House full size, four stories, modern, in good order and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Rent $2,700 to 1st May. Possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order and pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 5,008.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	[illegible]
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money.......... $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money.......... $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.

2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.

3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864. }

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

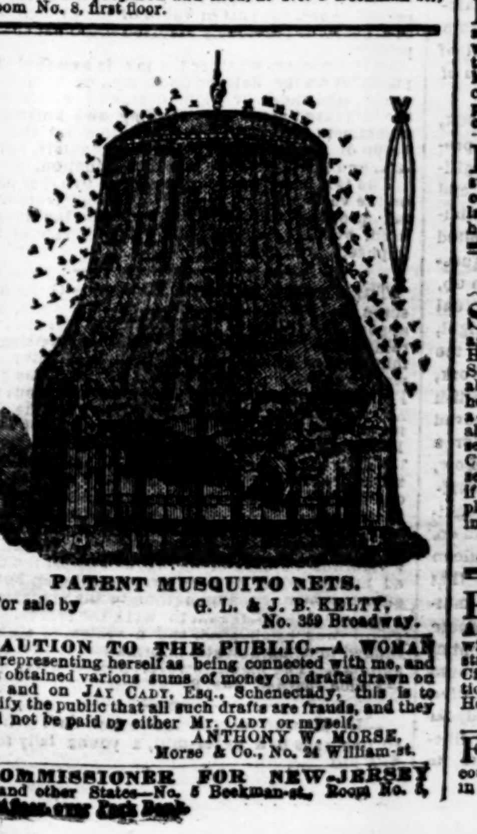
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WANTED—AN ALIEN, OR ONE EXEMPT FROM draft, to go as substitute for a person, who is willing to pay a liberal price; no agents or runners need apply. Call at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.



PATENT MUSQUITO NETS.
For sale by G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.

ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX.
Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently, and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jell-law12w*

PUBLIC SUMMONS.—FREDERICK PASTOR, from Berlin, a carpenter by trade, who arrived in America, and whose whereabouts is unknown, is herewith requested to appear in person at No. 5 Potsdam-street, Berlin, or before the Surrogate's Court of this City, in order that he may take possession of his portion of the property of his deceased father, the rentier Hendrick Pastor.

THE HEIRS OF THE ESTATE OF H. PASTOR.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE RIGHT FOR JOHNson's patent dish-washer; price $2,000; a fortune could be made in this patent by retailing the territory in county rights.

SNYDER & WALTER,
No. 229 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Aug. 20, 1864, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, viz.:

One lot on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

One lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-one.

One lot in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-five.

One lot on the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company Number Seventeen.

One lot within Hudson, Reade and Washington streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Fifty-three.

One lot within the Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-six.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)...........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE

NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. BRAND,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.
D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 10,569, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with wire fence, with marble posts, and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price, $175—about what it cost 7 years since. Address H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 4th-av.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 3 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 63 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE,

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FOR- merly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of thirteen weeks opens Aug. 22. $45 pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and lodging. Students furnish their own sheets and pillow-cases. Good rooms for self-boarding in the institution, at 25 and 50 cents a week per scholar. Tuition from $5 to $10. For a full commercial course, $25. Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—Notice—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS—ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School, Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. Mrs. Simons will be at home after Aug. 23.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French, Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A LADIES' SEMINARY THREE hours from the City, a thoroughly accomplished teacher of the piano and voice; a person of European training preferred; either sex. Address at once, TEACHER, care of Beer & Schirmer, New-York City, inclosing references and statement of salary expected.

A GRADUATE OF STATE NORMAL School, who has had five years' experience as Principal of public schools, desires a situation as teacher. Address, for one week, CHARLES HORTON, Hudson City, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A HIGHLY EDUCATED Episcopal lady who speaks French fluently and a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address A. B., No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a school or family; can teach English, drawing and oil-painting; salary $120; no objection to any location, as a good home is desired; references given. Address E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, desires a situation as daily teacher either in a school or family; can teach English, music, French, (spoken,) German, Latin and Spanish; salary $350; references given. Address C. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, French and music, desires a situation as teacher in a family or school. Address D. M., Box No. 24, Hartford, Vt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. F. W. WILLIAMS. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, at 3½ P. M., corner of Dover and Water sts. All are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. R. WARDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on the south side of 4 d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of John, the Beloved Disciple.* Rev. Dr. BUTTON, of Illinois, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. SUNDERLAND, LATE Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and pastor elect to the American Chapel of Paris, will preach in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S), on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, Aug. 14. Services at 10½ and 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prophetic Conviction of Adventists.* At 3 P. M.—*The World's only hope.* All are cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST. near 6th-av. This Church will be open for divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERT'S-PARK, Tompkins and Gates avenue. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. T. WALSH. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the ground.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. A. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Union daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr ADAMS') is closed until Sunday, Sept. 14. The members of the church and those of Dr. CROSBY'S Church, will notice the above, as it is a departure from the understood arrangement for the season.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Persons whose churches are closed will here find good singing and a cordial welcome. No evening service.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This Church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES CAMERON, of California, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. Rev. Mr. WARDLOW will preach.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach at 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, SUNDAY. Services commence 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening 7¾ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at the 7¾ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services, the latter for deaf-mutes. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH at 7¾ P. M.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH on SABBATH FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway. Preaching in the Evening at 7¾.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service, in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household; and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to take charge of the linen, &c., of a hotel, by an English woman, who has had very large experience in such positions in England, India and this country, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in City or country; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do housework. Good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 245 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGGIST OF over 18 years' experience in the business, a permanent situation in an established retail drug-store; will make himself useful for the interest of his employer; is strictly temperate; undoubted references given. Address a note to DRUGGIST, immediately, No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS COACHMAN; a young man with good references; can assist the gardener. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man experienced in all its branches; is sober and industrious; the best of City references given. Address T. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

TO CARPET HOUSES.—WANTED, BY A salesman, who understands the carpet business thoroughly in all its details, a situation where strict attention to the interest of the employer would be appreciated; has held his present position five years. Address SMART, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STORE—ONE 16 OR 17 years of age; honest, industrious, willing to make himself useful, and who lives with his parents, may apply between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 290 Pearl-st.

WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS COMMISSION business, an intelligent and active lad of 14 or 15 years; one who resides with his parents. Address Box No. 315 Post-office.

EXCURSIONS.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, for September, combining the most complete and elegant monthly magazine ever published, will be ready about the 20th of August. Single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $3, with a valuable premium to cash subscribers. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., or Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Do not fail to see this model magazine.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTION,
ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS, SPLENDID SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. D. L. MORRIS, GERMANICO-AMERICANO, will "SPEAK SOME TINGS" upon the times.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK in Lecture Room, without additional charge, OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 30 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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Lessee and Manager............Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND,
the distinguished artist,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will repeat this SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1864, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, her CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED RENDITION OF
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
(as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES
throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success,)
in C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR THE ELOPEMENT,
founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor............HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Sixteenth night of the engagement of the highly attractive Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
SECOND TIME HERE.

Samuel Lover's celebrated Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled
RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More............Mr. Dan Bryant.
With the Song of "The Lads that Live in Ireland."
Soldering Solomon............Mr. Charles Fisher.
Scrubbs............Mr. George Holland.
De Welskin............Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Colonel De Lacy............Mr. G. Clarke.
Shan Dhu............Mr. Daly.
Colonel Thunder............Mr. Norton.
Bill Jones............Mr. Browne.
Kathleen............Miss Ione Burke.
With the beautiful ballad "The Dream of Love."
Betty............Mrs. John Sefton.

MONDAY—COLLEEN BAWN,
In which Mr. DAN BRYANT will appear as MILES.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,39[illegible] for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 13, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID AT THE Chemical Bank and no questions asked for the return of six stolen or lost 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, due Aug. 19, 1864; two for $500 each and four for $100 each—and all indorsed specially for redemption by Gustavus A. Maxiner. Payment has been stopped.

STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 12th day of May, 1864, a 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTE (No. 11,938) for $500, issued Aug. 19, 1861. All persons are warned against taking or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
PHEBE M. AVERILL, No. 48 Beach-st.

LOST—THIS MORNING, AUG. 10, A PACKAGE containing $208 in United States Revenue Stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the People's Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

Artillery Experiments at Shoeburyness.

From the London Times, June 29.

On Friday the last but one of the most important and valuable series of experiments which have been conducted at this practice ground by the members of the Iron-plate Committee was made, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages of naval and military officers and scientific gentlemen that have ever yet attended the trial of any target. Among others present, were Lord Mountcharles, Lord Dufferin, Lord Torrington, Gen. Sir Harry Jones, Mr. Thomas Page, C. E.; Mr. W. Fairbairn, Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, Capt. Heath, R. M.; Capt. Derriman, R. N.; the Hon. Capt. Egerton, R. N.; Admiral Halstead, Capt. Caffin, R. N., Col. Lefroy, Sir J. D. Hay, R. N.; Commander Hugh Burgoyne, the Hon. Col. Wrottlesey, Commander Scott, Sir Wm. Armstrong, Mr. P. Rolt, Mr. Whitworth, Admiral Frederick, Admiral Robinson, Admiral Grey, Admiral Drummond, Col. Jervis, Major Alderson, Capt. W. Palliser, Capt. Fowke, Col. Hogg, Capt. Key, R. N.; Col. Galway, Col. Baynes, Mr. E. J. Reed, Naval Constructor; Capt. Harrison, Prof. Pole, Col. Henderson, the Hon. Mr. St. Maur, Mr. Reed, R. N., Mr. Bascombe, Major-Gen. Taylor, Gen. Rumley, Capt. Dyer, &c.

The target, which was 20 feet by 9 feet, was constructed after the pattern of the *Lord Warden*, which is building at Chatham, and represented the ordinary broadside of a wooden ship armor-plated, with the addition of an iron skin outside the frame timbers. These frame timbers were of English oak, 12½ inches thick, strengthened by connecting diagonal iron riders or bands 6 inches wide by 1¼ inches thick. Outside this came the inner planking, 8 inches thick, and then a complete casing of wrought iron, 1½ inches thick. Outside this casing again was 9 inches of oak, which was again protected by rolled armor plates, 4½ inches thick by 20 feet long and 4 feet wide. Thus the total thickness of the target, or, as we may call it, the *Lord Warden*, on the model of which ship the target was built, was 35½ inches, of which 6 inches were iron and 29½ inches oak. In addition to this mass there were four oak deck beams, averaging 15 inches by 15 inches square, and a massive iron knee to each beam weighing nearly 4 cwt.

The armor-plate bolts were 2½ inches in diameter, and the beams which represented the upper and lower deck, and which were 4 inches thick, and laid longitudinally along the back of the target, gave additional stiffness to the whole. In theory it was supposed that the inner plate of 1½ inches thick, coming between the masses of oak inside the 4½ inch armor-plate, would be sufficient to keep out any shot—a theory which proved totally groundless when it came to be tested by the downright matter-of-fact arguments of steel shot from the heaviest battery which has ever been directed against a target at Shoeburyness. There were six guns in position opposite the target, all made on Sir WILLIAM's coil principle, and rifled on his shunt plan, which threw steel shot from 100 pounds to 300 pounds weight, and were fired with charges varying from 25 pounds to 50 pounds of powder.

As the results are what principally interest the public on these occasions, it is needless to go through a long detail of every shot fired. It will be sufficient to say that every shot went completely through the outside armor-plate, and made its effects more or less seriously manifest on the interior backing. This is what the least effective of the missiles accomplished, and proved at once that 4½ inches of outside armor have no manner of chance against even 100-pounders loaded with steel shot. The result with these shunt guns and steel projectiles was at least 200 per cent. greater than was ever effected about a year ago with Sir William's breech-loader and the conical headed cast-iron shot. Admiral FREDERICK's light 7-inch gun did a great deal more than could have been expected; but the performances of all were, as a matter of course, eclipsed by the heavy 9.22-inch gun of Sir WILLIAM, loaded with 44 pounds of powder, and a 220-pound steel shot. This gun was intended for a 300-pounder, but instead of being bored out to 10½ inches, was only of the calibre we have stated, leaving the increased thickness of metal to enable the piece to withstand almost any charge of powder or shot.

This tremendous steel bolt struck the target with a velocity of 1,460 feet a second, and not only went clear through, but went on through part of the bank beyond and fell nearly a mile out to sea. The ruin which it made of the bank of the target was complete. At the part it struck huge ragged splinters were scattered far and wide, and one of the massive iron knees was broken off and whirled away some thirty yards to the back, striking a block of granite in its passage, and shivering a cloud of little fragments out of it. What such a "knee" would have done traversing the crowded 'tween decks of a man-of-war it is almost fearful to contemplate, and the amount of heavy rough splinters thrown about showed at once that Mr. REED had made a serious mistake in not having an inner lining of wrought iron to keep these murderous auxiliaries from assisting the work of the enemy's shot.

The Somerset 9.22 inch gun, which only weighs 6½ tons, was intended for a smooth-bore spherical 100-pounder, but the piece tried on Friday was rifled, and thus improved, it may be said to have accomplished great things, if we leave out of sight the fact that it is more than ten years ago since Mr. WHITWORTH sent his 70-pounder shot through the 4-inch armor of the *Trusty*. This Somerset gun, loaded with a steel shell of 170 pounds, with a bursting charge of 7 pounds of powder, and fired with a 26-pound charge, went through both outer and inner plates and the intervening oak, where it burst, and so shattered the interior backing of all as to make it evident that all the pumping resources of a steam frigate could scarcely keep down such a leak, and that two would settle the question of her flotation in ten minutes. It failed, however, to get right through the target, though the partial hole which it made soon afterward afforded a striking illustration of the importance of getting a shell through the armor of these iron-clads.

Another 170-pound steel shell, with a 7-pound bursting charge, was fired, and struck the hole made by the previous shell we have just mentioned as establishing the leak. This second shell passed through the armor-plate and lodged in the oak firmly, bursting and blowing its charge forward like a gun. It is difficult to describe accurately the tremendous destruction which this small charge produced. It shattered the back of the target to splinters, drove one of the armor-bolts deep into the beam supporting the target, wrenched off and blew away to some distance one of the massive knees, and covered the ground far and near with fragments of the oak, each heavy enough and hurled with sufficient force to have cut a man in two. Anything more terrible than the effect of such a shell on the crew of a ship it would be difficult to conceive, and it was a pity that the Lords of the Admiralty (who generally contrive to leave the practice-ground before the weakness of their ships is incontestably demonstrated) had not remained to behold the total destruction which this shell caused. Another shot fired from Sir WILLIAM's 10½-inch 300-pounder, with a 45-pound charge, went through the lower part of the target, which was comparatively uninjured, with the same ease and destructive effect that the previous 220-pound shot had passed through the upper.

Some experiments were also tried with the chilled cast iron shot, cast on Capt. W. PALLISER's principle, the results of which were equally surprising and important. Hitherto the effect produced by firing against armor plates with common cast-iron shot has been almost absolutely nothing; in fact, to use the Duke of SOMERSET's expression in a recent debate, it had been like pelting the targets with mud. During the last two or three years, however, Capt. PALLISER, of the Eighteenth Hussars, has conducted, at his own expense, a series of most important experiments on casting shots in cold iron molds instead of hot sand ones, by which, without adding a fraction to the cost of casting, but, on the contrary, reducing it by about 1d. per shot, he chills the outside of the metal into the hardness of steel, and obtains with a cast projectile which costs about 2s., a result almost equal to that of a steel shot which costs 50s.

The shot tried on Friday were only 100-pounders from the Frederick gun, with a 20-pound charge, but in every case they went clear through the 4½-inch armor-plate and deep into the backing beyond. One of the peculiarities of Capt. PALLISER's most valuable discovery is that after accomplishing its work through the armor-plate his shot breaks up into minute fragments of from four to eight ounces weight, so that in fact the projectile carries in itself almost the penetrative powers of a steel shot, and the explosive fragments of the most powerful shell. No opportunity was afforded on Friday of judging the effect which these fragments would produce, as Capt. PALLISER had not shot large enough for the guns which could have sent them through the 35 inches of mixed oak and iron that composed the target. But not the slightest doubt appeared to remain in the minds of those present that if a sufficiently large projectile was used it would pierce the target, and its breaking up prove as advantageous, in point of destructiveness, as the largest shell.

Of all the discoveries which Shoeburyness has brought forward few promise to be more valuable to the country than this of the chilled shot of Capt. PALLISER, and it is to be hoped that their utility will soon be tried on a more extended scale than was possible on Friday. We may also add that Capt. PALLISER has, by the simple process of lining our cast-iron guns with wrought-iron coils, discovered a means of rendering our old cast ordnance available as rifled cannon. This plan has been tried at Woolwich and found to answer even beyond the hope of its inventor, and the acres of guns now lying at the arsenal and our various dockyards can soon, and at small expense, be converted into rifled ordnance on any pattern which the result of the Whitworth and Armstrong trials may induce the Government to adopt. Too high praise can scarcely be given to the exertions of a young cavalry officer, who, conducting experiments at his own expense, has now brought forward results which, in the matter of cast shot and rifling our cast guns, will effect a saving of millions to the country.

After these experiments, the target was in such a state of ruin that there was no place left sufficiently sound on which to try the the effect of another projectile. The general plan of the target was not considered very satisfactory. The outside 4½-inch armor-plate and the 1½-inch plate between the oak, gives a weight of six inches of armor to be carried by the ship; but dividing the plates in the manner we have stated gives very little more than half the resisting power which would be afforded by six inches of iron rolled into one plate. The want of iron lining to check the splintering of the target seems to be considered a grave defect. Had the outer armor-plate been 5½ inches instead of 4½, and had the other half inch been used as a lining to the oak inside, very different results would have been gained as to the resistance of the mass, and the splinters would have been done away with almost entirely.

The armor-plates, which were manufactured by the Millwall Company, deservedly attracted the highest praise. Though pierced in all directions, there was not the slightest sign of a crack to be found in any part. Better plates have seldom been seen at Shoeburyness.

The Pension Act.

An Act Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the biennial examinations of pensioners required by an act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, may be made by one surgeon only, provided he is a surgeon of the army or navy, or an examining surgeon duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions; nor shall the biennial certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons be accepted in any case, except upon satisfactory evidence that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all fees paid to examining Surgeons for biennial examinations, or examinations specially ordered, as provided by the eighth section of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be refunded by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof, having custody of its seal, said officer being hereby fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensions may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distance from any place at which such a court is holden, persons duly qualified to administer oaths, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That section twelve of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed, and the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized and empowered to detail from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the Government through the Pension Office, and to aid in prosecuting any persons so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than hereafter specified, who shall have lost both feet in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and those who, under the same conditions, have lost both hands or both eyes, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no pension claim now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from the passage of this act, and no claim hereafter filed, not thus prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing, shall be admitted without satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to establish the same; and in every case in which a claim for pension may have been filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on the remarriage of any widow receiving a pension, such pension shall terminate, and shall not be renewed should she again become a widow.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That examining surgeons, duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, shall be required by him from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the Government, to make special examinations of pensioners on the rolls of their respective districts, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by any examination so ordered, the Commissioner of Pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto. The compensation of all such surgeons shall not exceed that which has been customarily allowed in such cases, and shall be paid out of any appropriations made for the payment of pensions in the same manner as the ordinary fees of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That those persons, not enlisted soldiers in the army, who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, or where persons otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall, if they have been disabled in consequence of wounds received in battle in such temporary service, be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service. And the widows, or other dependents, of any such persons as may have been killed in the temporary service aforesaid shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as they would have been had such persons been regularly mustered. *Provided*, that no claim under this section shall be valid unless presented and prosecuted to a succesful issue within three years from and after the passage of this act. All such claims shall be adjudicated under such special rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe, most effectually to guard against fraud.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension under the provisions of the act granting pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has died, or shall hereafter die, while an application for such pension is pending, and having a widow, or dependent relative, entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, as provided in said act, then the pension to such widow, or other person, shall commence from the date at which the decedent's invalid pension would have commenced had he survived, subject to the conditions of this act, and the act to which this is amendatory.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlisted soldiers in the army who shall have become disabled in the service, whether they shall have been regularly mustered in or not, shall be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service; and the widows, or other dependents, entitled to pensions by law, as prescribed by the act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, of any such soldier who may have been killed, or shall have died, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in said service, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same pension as though such soldier had been regularly mustered into the service.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed, a declaration by the applicant with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, ten dollars, which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received in whole or in part until such pension shall be obtained; and the sixth and seventh sections of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty or other allowance, under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter, killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle or who have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions now provided by law without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period next preceding the soldier's enlistment, not less than two years, to be shown by the affidavits of credible witnesses; *Provided, further*, That such widows and children are free persons; that if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. Approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

A PROVOST-MARSHAL RESIGNED.—Capt. I. H. BROMLEY, editor of the Norwich *Bulletin*, has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, and Capt. THEODORE C. KIBBE, formerly Deputy Marshal, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. BROMLEY, on taking leave of the office, bids adieu to the many characters he has had to deal with, in the following felicitous language: "The retiring officer has had the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of duties eminently calculated to 'make everybody hate you,' he has met with the most cheering success. Without a pang of regret, he bids an official but affectionate adieu to the gentlemanly substitute brokers, who always have 'two or three first-rate men of good moral character' they want to get in; to the patriotic selectmen and town agents who would 'like to look over the lists to see if James Henry Alexander's name is down;' to the short-haired substitutes with a complication of diseases, who swear they are 'tough enough to stand marching and fighting;' to the timid young gentlemen from the rural districts who 'have the rheumatism very bad in wet weather,' and 'have never been well' since the war broke out; to the anxious parties who have for the past three or four weeks waylaid him in the streets, and opened their attacks with a dreadful series of 's'posens;' to the aliens from Ireland and the aliens from Germany, and the aliens who were willing to swear they were aliens, and the aliens who would 'be d—d if they'd do anything of the sort;' to the mild mannered man who 'couldn't understand it,' and to those rough spoken people who 'know all about it;' and to those and to all of them he bids a fond and affectionate farewell. We presume they are all pleased with the change. He certainly is."

Sketch of Gen. Sherman.

The *United States Service Magazine*, for August, contains an interesting sketch of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, by Col. J. M. BOWMAN, from which we make the subjoined extract:

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1820. His father was the Hon. CHARLES R. SHERMAN, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, he entered West Point as a cadet, and was graduated on the 30th of June, 1840, sixth in his class. Young SHERMAN at once entered the service on graduation, as Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and served in Florida through the Winters of 1840 and 1841. In November, 1841, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was afterward stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. In 1846, he was sent to California, and remained there in service all through the Mexican war, having reached the grade of Captain.

In 1850 he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army, and took charge of the banking-house of LUCAS, TURNER & Co., at San Francisco. In 1860 he was the President of the State Military Academy of Louisiana, and remained in that position until the outbreak of the present war. He had evidence satisfactory to his own mind, long before the first shot was fired at Sumter, that war was inevitable, and thereupon, taking prompt counsel of honor and patriotism, wrote and dispatched the following keen but honest, straightforward and loyal letter:

JAN. 18, 1861.

Gov. Thomas O. Moore, Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR: As I occupy a *quasi* military position under this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the seminary was inserted in marble over the main door: "By the liberality of the General Goverment of the United States: The Union. *Esto Perpetua.*"

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisinna withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And furthermore, as President of the Board of Supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the State determines to secede; for on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

His resignation being accepted, he removed to St. Louis, and shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter repaired to Washington. He was astonished at the apparent ignorance and incredulity of the Government in regard to the real condition of the Southern States. He declared that the men in authority were sleeping on a volcano, which would surely burst upon them unprepared. Filled with this idea he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating that as he was educated at the expense of the United States, and owed everything to his country, he had come to tender his military services. He warned Mr. Cameron, in earnest language, that war was imminent, and that we were not prepared. He also called upon the President, and in like manner stated his views and tendered his services. The President jocularly replied, "We shall not need many men like you; the whole affair will soon blow over." He was then urged by his friends to go to Ohio and take care of the organization of three months' regiments. This he declined, as he did not believe in such trifling expedients. He declared it would be as wise to undertake to extinguish the flames of a burning building with a squirt gun as to put down the rebellion with three months' troops. His plan was to organize for a gigantic war, to call out the whole military power of the country at once, and by the exercise of irresistible force to crush the rebellion in its incipiency. These views were in advance of the times.

On the 13th of June, 1861, SHERMAN was appointed Colonel in the regular army, his appointment dating May 14, 1861, and was assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Infantry. On the 21st of July occurred the unfortunate affair of Manassas, in which SHERMAN was engaged, and took an important part.

When Gen. ANDERSON was assigned to the department south of the Ohio, Gen. SHERMAN was attached thereto as second in command, and was soon afterward dispatched, with a force of 7,000 men, composed of volunteers and Kentucky Home Guards, to occupy Muldraugh's Hill, a strategic point south of the Rolling Fork of Salt River. There his Home Guards left him, the reinforcements designed to strengthen his command were necessarily sent elsewhere, and he found himself with scarcely 5,000 troops, in an unfriendly part of the country, confronting a rebel army of 25,000 men, under Gen. BUCKNER. While affairs were in this position, Gen. ANDERSON was relieved, and Gen. SHERMAN succeeded to the very unenviable position of commander of the department.

* * * * *

On the 3d of November he telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN, detailing the position and number of his several forces, showing them to be everywhere, except at one single point, outnumbered, and concluded his dispatch with the emphatic remark: "Our forces are too small to do good, and too large to be sacrificed."

In reply, Gen. MCCLELLAN asks: "How long could McCOOK keep BUCKNER out of Louisville, holding the railroad, with power to destroy it inch by inch?"—giving no hint of a purpose to send reinforcements, but looking to the probable abandonment of Kentucky. Previous to this Gen. SHERMAN had had an interview with Secretary CAMERON, in presence of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, at Lexington, Kentucyk and fully explained to him the situation of his command, and also of the armies opposed to him, and, on being asked what force was necessary for a successful forward movement in his department, answered, "Two hundred thousand men." By the 1st of November Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' official report of this conversation, in all its details, was published in most of the newspapers of the country, giving the enemy full knowledge of many important facts relating to Gen. SHERMAN's department. He was too weak to defend our lines, and the enemy knew it. He had no hope of reinforcements, and withal, was evidently in discredit with the War Department, as being too apprehensive of the power, strength and resources of the enemy. He, therefore, felt he could not successfully conduct the campaign, and asked to be relieved. He was succeeded by Gen. BUELL, who was at once reinforced, and enabled to hold his defensive position until GRANT, in the following Spring, should advance down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland.

Gen. SHERMAN was now set down as "crazy," and quietly retired to the command of Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. The evidence of his insanity was his answer to the Secretary of War—that to make a successful advance against the enemy, then strongly posted at all strategic points from Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, would require an army two hundred thousand strong! The answer was the inspiration or the judgment of a military genius; but to the mind of Mr. Secretary CAMERON it was the prophecy of a false wizard.

At Shiloh he held the key of the position. Gen. ROUSSEAU said:

"He gave us our first lessons in the field in the face of an enemy; and of all the men I ever saw he is the most untiring, vigilant and patient. No man that ever lived could surpass him. His enemy's say that he was surprised at Shiloh. I tell you no. He was not surprised nor whipped, for he fights by the week. Devoid of ambition, incapable of envy, he is brave, gallant and just. At Shiloh his old legion met him just as the battle was ended; and at the sight of him, placing their hats upon their bayonets, gave him three cheers. It was a touching and fitting compliment to the gallant chieftain. I am thankful for this occasion to do justice to a brave, honest and knightly gentleman."

Gen. GRANT, in a letter to the War Department, under date of July 25, 1863, says: "To Gen. SHERMAN I was greatly indebted, for his promptness in forwarding to me, during the siege of Fort Donelson, reinforcements and supplies from Paducah. At the battle of Shiloh, on the last day, he held with raw troops the key-point of the landing. It is no disparagement to any other officer to say, that I do not believe there was another Division Commander on the field who had the skill and experience to have done it. To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle."

A cavalry officer at the battle of Shiloh relates many personal incidents illustrative of the character of the man. He says: "Having occasion to report personally to Gen. SHERMAN, about noon of the first day at Shiloh, I found him dismounted, his arm in a sling, his hand bleeding, his horse dead, himself covered with dust, his face besmeared with powder and blood. He was giving directions at the moment to Maj. TAYLOR, his Chief of Artillery, who had just brought a battery into position. Mounted orderlies were coming and going in haste; staff officers were making anxious inquiries; everybody but himself seemed excited. The battle was raging terrifically in every direction. Just then there seemed to be universal commotion on our right, where it was observed our men were giving back. "I was looking for that," said SHERMAN, "but I am ready for them." His quick, sharp eye flashed, and his war-begrimed face beamed with satisfaction. The enemy's packed columns now made their appearance, and as quickly the guns which SHERMAN had so carefully placed in position began to speak. The deadly effect on the enemy was apparent. While SHERMAN was still managing the artillery, Maj. SANGER, a staff officer, called his attention to the fact that the enemy's cavalry were charging toward the battery. 'Order up those two companies of infantry,' was the quick reply, and the General coolly went on with his guns. The cavalry made a gallant charge, but their horses carried back empty saddles. The enemy was evidently foiled. Our men, gaining fresh courage, rallied again, and for the first time that day the enemy was held stubbornly in check. A moment more, and he fell back over the piles of his dead and wounded."

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CASE OF GEN. WILD—THE COURT-MARTIAL DISSOLVED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, VA., July 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.—Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps, June 29, 1864, pursuant to General Orders No. 74, dated Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburgh, Va., June 28, 1864, of which Brig.-Gen. T. H. NEILL, Acting Inspector-General, Eighteenth Army Corps, is President, was arraigned and tried—Brig.-Gen. E. A. WILD, United States Volunteers.

CHARGE—Disobedience of orders.—*Specification* 1. In this: That he, Brig.-Gen. E. A. WILD, United States Volunteers, when ordered by his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. E. W. HINKS, in Par. 1. Special Orders No. 52, dated Headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in the field, June 23, 1864, to select from his command a competent officer as Acting Quartermaster of his brigade, and relieve Lieut. BIRDSALL as Acting Quartermaster of the First Brigade, and return him to duty with his regiment, did wilfully neglect and refuse so to do. This in camp before Petersburgh, Va., June 23, 1864.

Specification 2. In this: That he, Brig.-Gen. E. A. WILD, U. S. Volunteers, when ordered by his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. E. W. HINKS, through Capt. THOMAS N. LIVERMORE, A. A. D. C., to comply with the requirements of Part 1, Special Orders No. 52, dated Headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in the field, June 22, 1864, and report his compliance within an hour, did neglect so to do, saying: "Tell Gen. HINKS that I know my rights, and shall maintain them," or words to that effect. This at Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburgh, Va., June 23, 1864.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To Specification 1, "Guilty." To Specification 2, "Guilty." To the Charge, "Not guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, find the accused as follows:

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty." Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

And the court do, therefore, sentence him, Brig.-Gen. E. A. WILD, United States Volunteers, "To be suspended from rank and pay for six (6) months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the General commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case have been approved by Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, the officer convening the Court, and having been forwarded for the action of the Major-General commanding the Department, the following are his orders thereon:

Proceedings disapproved. General Orders No. 46, of the series of 1863, is still in force in this Department, and was duly pleaded by Brig.-Gen. WILD. No notice of the plea seems to have been taken by the Court. With the reason for that order the Court had nothing to do. It was an imperative order, and the Court was bound to obey it—especially a Court assembled to try an officer for insubordination.

There are other and grave objections to the course of this trial, as disclosed by the record, but until his orders are obeyed, a sense of propriety will not permit the Commanding General to examine or discuss the proceedings of the court. For this reason, only, therefore, so far as the record will show, the proceedings are set aside, and Brig.-Gen. WILD is released from arrest and returned to duty.

As to the reasons for that paragraph in General Orders No. 46, which requires a majority of the court trying an officer in command of colored troops to be composed of officers commanding colored troops, the Commanding General is pained to say that he has found a prejudice among some officers—now happily dying out—so strong, inveterate and deeprooted, that, in his judgment, after mature reflection, such officers would not form an impartial tribunal for the trial of an officer in command of colored troops. He, therefore, made the order referred to. Without meaning to intimate that such was the case with the very respectable officers composing this court, it is sufficient to say that the order was disobeyed in the composition of the court, probably because unknown to the General ordering it; but when the order was pleaded, it should have been considered by the court.

In the judgment of the Commanding-General, Brig.-Gen. WILD has been sufficiently punished for an erroneous and imprudent assertion of a right on his part, which resulted in no detriment to the public service, in being deprived of his sword for more than thirty days, during a campaign in which he might have earned for himself honorable distinction.

III. The General Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. T. H. NEILL is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Major and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Official: H. T. SCHROEDER, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

A Disloyal Clergyman.

CASE OF REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, OF ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 10.

Before a Military Commission which convened at St. Louis, Mo., pursuant to Special Orders No. 97, series of 1863, from Headquarters St. Louis District, and of which Col. JOHN F. TYLER, First Regiment of Infantry, M. S. M., is President, was arraigned and tried Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, citizen of St. Louis, Mo., on the following charge and specifications:

Charge.—Disloyalty to the Federal Government.

First Specification.—Uttering disloyal expressions, and expressions of hostility to the Government of the United States, and manifesting sympathy with rebels and their cause. In that, he has asserted and maintained, avowed and admitted that rebellion is not a sin; that the South is right; that the war against the rebellion is wrong and unwarrantable; that the South is justified in its course, and that it cannot be subdued by Federal arms; using, also, other language and expressions of similar import and tendency.

Second Specification.—In that he has openly justified the attack on and capture of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, and at sundry times prior to June 1, 1863.

Fourth Specification.—In that he did, at his residence, at St. Louis, display, or permit to be displayed from his house, the rebel colors, and erect, or permitted to be erected or to be continued on his premises, a mound or miniature fort or fortification designated as "Fort Sumter," and bearing the rebel flag a considerable time in the spring of 1861.

Fifth Specification.—In that he denounced the capture of Camp Jackson by the Federal forces as a violent outrage on the sovereignty of the State.

Sixth Specification.—Having openly approved of the firing on United States soldiers in the streets of St. Louis on or about the 11th and 13th days of May, 1861, and denounced these soldiers as "home butchers," "murderers," and words of like import.

Specification seventh.—Evincing pleasure and gratification in rebel successes and Federal reverses, thus signifying his approval of the rebellion.

Specification eighth.—Openly stating and avowing that the war against the rebels is wrong and unwarrantable, and that he could not pray for its success on the National Fast-day of September 30, 1861.

Specification ninth.—At a meeting of several clergymen, held in the City of St. Louis, to consort a union of their several churches in the observance of a National Fast-day, appointed by the President of the United States for the 30th day of September, 1861, he conditioned his joining in such observance on this, that the success of the Federal arms should not be prayed for, and he refused to join in such observance of a fast-day because his conditions were rejected.

Specification ten.—That, on and after a meeting of the Church Extension Board of the so-called Old School Presbyterian Church in the city of St. Louis, in conversation, argued and spoke in favor of the rebel cause, and against the efforts of the Government of the United States to put down the rebellion, averring that the South was in the right, and could not and ought not to be conquered.

Specification eleven.—That, as a clergyman and a pastor, he has openly cast his influence in favor of the rebellion, and against the Government of the United States, by his public and private conduct, language and demeanor, in this wise—that he has averred the South to be right, and the Government of the United States to be wrong, in the present conflict, and that rebellion is not a sin; that it could not be put down by the Government of the United States; that it ought to succeed and would succeed; and that loyalty had nothing to do with the qualification for membership in the church, synod, and other religious bodies.

Thirteenth Specification.—In that he had arms concealed in his house for the purpose of resisting the Federal troops known as Home Guards, and which were designated by him as "Dutch rule," and also saying that he would use these arms if his liberties were attempted to be interfered with by them, and using words of like import, intimating that he intended resistance to military law.

The Commission, after mature deliberation and reflection, have found the prisoner guilty of all the above specifications, and also the charge, and have therefore sentenced him to be sent south of the lines of the Federal army at as early a day as practicable.

The proceedings have been disapproved by the Commanding-General, on account of a defect in the orders convening the Commission. The number of members in this case was reduced below the minimum prescribed in paragraph 2, in General Orders No. 1, series of 1862, from these headquarters.

The proceedings are therefore inoperative and void.

THE GREAT 20-INCH GUN.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says: "We learn that the great 20-inch gun that was shipped from this city about ten days ago has reached the town of Phillipsburgh, N. J., just across the Pennsylvania line. It has progressed at the average rate of about thirty miles per day. The first day's run, however, brought it to Altoona, and when the journal boxes of the trucks were examined they were found to have been very much worn; in fact, almost used up. They were refitted and the trucks strengthened, after which the journey was renewed. The gun now lies at Phillipsburgh, where it will have to remain until some of the bridges between that point and Jersey City are strengthened. The gun is upside down on the trucks, and two men sleep directly underneath it every night, so that there is no danger of its being spiked."

—Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE has been renominated for Congress from the Third District of Illinois.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting is beginning to be dull in this city. The bounties paid by other corporations are higher than here, and the substitutes—of which there are plenty—are taken off. In Tarrytown, N. Y., it appears they pay as high as $900, while here the highest price, thus far, has been $700. The brokers run the men off to the place they can get the highest price. Only a few men here enlisted yesterday, and there is very little prospect now that the quota will be filled without a draft.

THE COURTS.—The Brooklyn City Courts will be held in the new court-house on and after Monday, the 20th inst. Notes of issue for the September term should be filed on or before Saturday, Aug. 17. A special term of the Supreme Court will be held by Judge LOTT on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—GEOFFREY O'CONNOR was struck down by the heat on Monday, and died from the effects. He was a laboring man. The body was taken in charge by the Forty-fifth Precinct Police.

THE CITY POINT EXPLOSION.—A dispatch from Washington concerning the late accidental explosion at City Point, made it appear that the "boat *Lewis* had caught fire, but the flames were put out by a wrecking tug." This was an error of the telegraph. The fact was that the boat *Lewis*, a fire and wrecking tug, commanded by Capt. JAMES CROSSLEY, ran to the shore, and extending her hose threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames, and thus saving the entire ammunition in the building.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.—A fire occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the composition roof factory, in Fifty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue. The contents, valued at $2,000, were totally destroyed. No insurance. The building and machinery is valued at $3,000. Fully insured in the People's and Pacific Insurance Company. The building was owned by R. R. RANDOLPH. The fire is said to have been the result of carelessness.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100 Erie Railway.....	112¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. b7	113¾
200 do.........s3	112¾	200 do..........b3	113⅜
100 do.......b4	112¾	200 do.......bnw	113¾
200 Hud. Riv. R......	132¼	50 Atlantic Mail......	190
100 Reading R......s3	136⅛	100 Quicks. M. Co.s30	80
200 M. S. & N. I. R...	91⅝	400 Mariposa M. Co...	42¾
100 do.........s3	91⅜	300 do..........s3	42
100 do.........b3	91⅞	100 do..........s3	42⅛
100 Ill. Central R...b7	129¾	200 Bucks Co. Lead...	⅝
100 Rock Island R....	113¾		

[Advertisement.]

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE—But never anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet, as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe. It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Six years' experience without a failure, and the testimony of hundreds of our best citizens is that the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH renders a house completely burglar-proof. A fact worthy the attention of every citizen. E. HOLMES. No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Cheap living," is now the watch-word of the masses, and the great demand for KENT's East India Coffee proves their wisdom in respect to beverages. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, Aug. 12 ELIZA MARY, infant daughter of Hamilton and Dorinda Armstrong, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Bethune-st., at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

BARNETT.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 11, of summer complaint, ROSETTA, infant child of William and Emma Barnett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 13, at 9 A. M., from No. 73 2d-place, Brooklyn.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11, LYDIA D. BROWN, wife of Martin L. Berry, in the 24th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment, where services will be held.

BEDFORD.—At Glenham, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 11, EDWARD HUNTTING BEDFORD, Jr., eldest child of E. H. and Anna Bevier Bedford, aged 3 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral from Reformed Dutch Church of Glenham, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M.

CORNWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM K. CORNWELL, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 166 West 48th-st., on Monday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, after a short and severe illness, CHARLES CROMWELL, son of John and the late Sarah Cromwell, aged 16 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the house of his uncle, Nathaniel Hawxhurst, near Rahway, 7th day, at 2 P. M., 13th inst.

DENMAN.—At Key West, Fla., on Monday evening, July 4, of fever and heart disease, Acting Ensign JOSEPH A. DENMAN, U. S. N., Executive Officer of the U. S. ship-of-war *Dale*, youngest son of Major Wm. Denman, aged 30 years.

HEWLETT.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, SARAH, widow of Oliver T. Hewlett, and daughter of the late Stephen Van Wyck, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 105 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed, for interment, to St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

JENKINS.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 11, WALTER, son of Charles S. and Carrie E. Jenkins, aged 7 months and 17 days.

KENT.—At Charlestown, N. H., on Thursday, Aug. 11, CLARA, infant daughter of Edward Kent.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Bay Ridge, this day, at 4 P. M.

MUNKITTRICK.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 11, HERBERT WILLIAM, second son of Alexander and Lillie Munkittrick, aged 15 years, 5 months and 11 days.

PRINCE.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Major W. E. Prince, U. S. Army, aged 45 years.

MCCALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, JAMES MCCALL, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Lorimer Graham, No. 21 Washington-square, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PLUME.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, Major EDWARD H. PLUME, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son, John Plume, also of his brothers-in-law, Luther Marcy, Thomas Lane and William Townsend, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Varick-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PURDY.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, DAVID PURDY, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

RHODES.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, WILLIE ALLEN, infant son of Hiram and Esther Rhodes, aged 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 708 Washington-st.

STARR.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 12, at Yonkers, HENRY BICKER, infant son of O. Winthrop and Mary E. Starr.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, KATE P., daughter of Isaac T. and Elizabeth P. Smith, of this City, aged 16 years.

Funeral on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SEAMAN.—At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 12, SARAH, widow of Andries Seaman, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting-house, at Jericho, L. I., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Hicksville on the arrival of the morning train.

VARIAN.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ISAAC L. VARIAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill, on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 11, GRACE, youngest daughter of Daniel and Emma L. Van Winkle, aged 4 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, Academy-st., Bergen, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Friday, Aug. 12, ELIZA WALLACE, widow of the late Robert Wallace, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, J. P. Wallace, No. 110 Avenue C.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, two daughters, one son and servant; Mrs. Col. Hollibard, son and servant, Mrs. C. [illegible] Bostwick, Mrs. H. H. Abbott, Alfred Moulton, wife, child and two servants; George A. Fosdick, wife and servant; Mrs. McPherson, E. Fenner, Mrs. R. C. Pennington, [illegible] J. H. Pope, Mrs. J. E. Smith, F. E. Smith, [illegible] man, two daughters and three servants; [illegible] Leutell, D. M. Emsworth and lady, F. J. Glover, L. Fairbanks, Mrs. Samuels, Miss Geddes, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Lieut. J. T. Robinson, Geo. Ruleff, Miss Alice Ruleff, L. Deyfus, P. L. Mickou, J. Meyer, B. Bernard, C. B. Lang, A. Magnier, Thos. Smith, R. C. Moon, F. Villaroso, A. E. Villaroso, P. Villiere, E. Beckwith, W. D. Waim, A. Warner, Wm. Knox, J. A. Blaffer, [illegible] lady, Miss M. J. Wheeler and servant, Miss [illegible] row, Mrs. W. H. Robbins, two daughters and servant, Mrs. F. Adams and son, Miss G. A. Wakeman, [illegible] man, wife four children and servant, Miss L. [illegible] Miss Mead, T. P. Bondy and lady, W. B. [illegible] Mrs. N. H. Camp, Mme. Coupee, Miss M. Flood, [illegible] Tauxiere, Mme. M. Dumont, J. E. Villanoso, D. McLeod, wife and child, B. Cohn, W. B. Boules, [illegible] Benj. Roach, J. H. Carter, J. L. Lake, Jr., D. T. O'Farrall, E. Woolf, A. Kastor, C. Baquel, B. Carriere, J. C. Saxton, W. F. Spear, L. O. Manaresa, D. Collins, J. Cross, Mrs. E. D. Rodick, Miss L. White, W. C. White, P. Faure, E. G. Woolcott, A. Woolcott, C. Sonnet, D. Riviere, H. C. Lay, F. A. Benedict, J. Levy, E. Howell, Mrs. S. Harts and child, C. Kralenian, M. Woolf, H. Morris, S. Migel, W. Sachs, F. Avegno, C. Maurian, T. Reyneershoffer, P. Cohen, G. Ellis, M. Kohn, G. Haber, R. Wapler, J. Goodman, H. Hohlmeger, J. G. Schmidt, J. A. Feniston, B. McKenna, S. Lob, G. Jackson, W. Bilford, M. Livison, B. Samory, M. Bowman, M. Lion, and 37 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets..... 7 02 | Moon sets... 12 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 15 | Gov. Island.. 4 04 | Hell Gate... 5 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbetts, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) McStoker, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Grahams Polly, Norton, Havre, Ruger Bros.

Barks Grace, ——, Baltimore, C. H. Pierson; Lemuel, Friend, Malaga, ——; Carmen, (Hamb.,) Carbello, Tampico, Burgen & Thebaud.

Brig Bessie, (Br.,) Moss, Falmouth, Eng., George F. Bulley.

Sloop Aurora, Ricker, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpinney, New-Orleans Aug. 6, with mdse., specie and passengers to J. A. Raynor. 9th inst., 2 P. M., off Sand Key, passed ship R. C. Winthrop. 11th inst., 5 P. M., lat. 37 49, lon. 74, spoke whaling schr. Algenora, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. black and 75 bbls sperm oil.

U. S. Revenue steamer Wayander, Capt. J. W. White, Washington 48 hours.

Steamer Herman Livingston, Baker, Point Lookout 30 hours, via Fortress Monroe, with 850 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer California, (new,) Brand, Mystic, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Dickinson.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre July 1, with mdse. and 251 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had one death; no births. Has been 20 ds. west of the Banks, with light westerly winds and fogs. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45, saw no ice. Has not had occasion to reef a topsail during the passage.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bessling, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Chas H. Marshall & Co. Had heavy gales to lon. 46; since light winds and calms; split an entire suit of sails; had 14 deaths and 4 births.

Ship Pomate, (Dutch,) Cars, Padang March 3, with sugar and pepper to Herckenrath, Schneider & Co.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool July 6, with mdse. and 760 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. July 31, lat. 44 40, lon. 61 20, was run into by a fishing schooner, which carried away the port cathead and did other damage. The schr. lost bowsprit and cutwater.

Bark Young Turk, (of Boston,) Harding, Malaga June 23, with mdse to A. Harding. July 4, lat. 36 20, lon. 13 45, spoke Br. ship Strathfiter, formerly ship Belle of the Sea, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 8 ds. out.

Bark Tealinda, (Ital.,) Olivara, Marseilles 49 ds., passed Gibraltar July 8, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Bentegeat, Sisal 15 ds., with hemp, skins, etc., to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Anna, Morrow, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Ideal, Brangie, Montego Bay 23 ds., with logwood, etc., to Barber & Co.

Brig Koret, (of Machias,) Elliot, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Curlew, (of St. John, N. B.,) O'Neil, Glace Bay 21 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Brig Favorite, ——, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. M. Dodge, Penny, Pernambuco 24 ds., with horns, hides, etc., to H. H. Swift.

Schr. Blue Bell, Neal, Portland 5 ds., with plaster to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Oriental, (of Machias,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Dayton, Saugerties, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Friend, Baltimore, with timber for Bath.

Schr. Nautilus, Davis, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Roberts, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Julia, Kelly, Jonesport 9 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sultan, (Br.,) Liteman, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Lubec 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Convoy, Merrall, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Cobb, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. J. W. Deering, (of Halifax,) Kennedy, Sydney, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Fortress Monroe 4 ds.

Schr. Mayflower, Woodhull, Chester River 7 ds.

Schr. Sarah Buck, Grover, Eddyville, for Portland.

Schr. Brier, Piston, Rockland.

Schr. Catawamteak, Hix, Lingan 13 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. P. Thompson, Newburyport, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, Norwich.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop Julia E. Willets, Taylor, Providence.

Sailed.

Aug. 11—Steamers Arago, Cahawba, Triton.

Ships Java, Young America, Fawn, British Lion, Rising Sun.

Barks Zepherine, Parsee, Saxonville, Bremerine, Princess Alexandre.

Brigs J. Titus, Retrieve, Geo. Downs, Almore, Ellen Dickie, D. B. Anson, Laury Loughton, Alex. Nichols, W. H. Harris, Dirigo, Neptune, New-York, B. F. Nash.

Schooners Madeira, Ellen Hart, L. Hopkins, Maybell, Althea, Sally Gay, Isabel, John Walker, Moderator, E. Sheddon, Lovet Peacock, Gen. Putnam, M. E. Bearse, Florence Bearse, Mary S. Tibbits, Henry W. Wood.

Spoken, &c.

Julia—Brem. ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, July 8, lat. 7 12, lon. 28 25.

Sarah Maria—ship, hence, steering S. E., Aug. 7, lat. 39 26, lon. 70 23.

Italia—ship, of Baltimore, bound E., July 26, lat. 45 44, lon. 49 60.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wm. Frothingham, Capt. Qualey, from Havre, arrived this morning, brings to this port E. Ayers late master of the bark Tycoon; John Stockton, second officer, and Wm. Bottells, a seaman, from the same vessel, burned by the Alabama April 27; also, Freeman Johnson, the carpenter of the ship Rockingham, and 11 men, as sailors, from both the above vessels.

The ship William, from Manzanilla, came off Deer Island on the afternoon of the 11th inst., without damage, and has arrived at Boston.

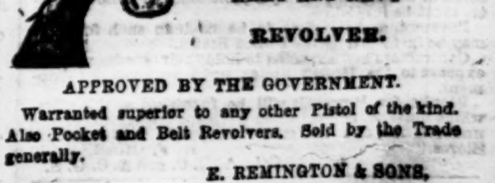
MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 8 o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 13, 1864, at Tammany Hall.

E. A. HOLMES, President.

W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVER.

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Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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